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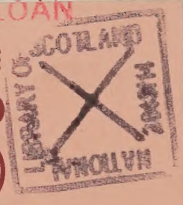

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DUNDAS OF DUNDAS

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ESSAYEZ

ROYAL LETTERS

AND

OTHER HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

SELECTED FROM THE FAMILY PAPERS OF

DUNDAS OF DUNDAS

EDITED BY REV. WALTER MACLEOD

Arms of Dundas of that Ilk.
from an old panel.

WILLIAM BROWN
26 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH
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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

THE following letters and documents are selected from the ample archives of the family of Dundas of that Ilk, in the shire of Linlithgow or West Lothian. In point of antiquity and persistent possession of the same lands, this family has not many equals in Scotland. Their descent, as gathered from authentic sources, is here briefly indicated.

Maldred, son of Crinan, the Thane, and brother of King Duncan, married Aldgitha, daughter of Huctred, Earl of Northumberland, and grand-daughter of Ethelred, King of England. Gospatric, son of Maldred by this marriage, received from William the Conqueror, in 1067, the Earldom of Northumberland, but did not long enjoy it, as it was again taken from him by the donor in 1072. About the same time, his kinsman, Malcolm the Third, King of Scots, gave to Gospatric "Dunbar, with the adjacent lands in Lothian." Henceforth, he and his descendants were styled Earls of Dunbar, or of March.

Among the lands in Lothian owned by them were those of Dundas, which were granted by Waldeve, son of Gospatric, the third earl, to Helias, the son of Huctred.[1] It has been assumed that this Huctred, the father of Helias, was a brother of Waldeve, who granted the charter. Of this, however,

[1] See the charter printed at the end of this Introduction.

there is no direct proof. There is, indeed, a Huctred, son of Gospatric, mentioned in a charter of David the First to the monks of Melrose, sometime between A.D. 1124 and 1153. This conjunction of names at such a time, together with the fact that the device of the Lion rampant is common to the shields of the Earls of Dunbar and the Lairds of Dundas seems to lend some support to the tradition of the descent of the one family from the other.[1]

The charter above referred to is not dated, a circumstance quite usual in those early times. The probable date of the deed has, accordingly, been a vexed question with antiquaries. Without quoting or discussing the various theories, it is enough for the present purpose to say that although Gospatric, the third earl, father of Waldeve, died in the year 1166, there is nothing in the terms of the charter to forbid the probability of its having been granted before that event, as he is not spoken of as deceased; and as Waldeve, who succeeded him, died in 1182, the limit of time within which the grant was made is thus so far defined.

The successive Lairds of Dundas are recorded in the following order:—

I. Huctred, father of Helias, mentioned in the charter of Waldeve.

II. Helias, in whose favour the charter was granted. There are some other notices of him, as, for instance, in a charter undated, but apparently later than that of Dundas, granted by Waldeve, son of Gospatric, to the Abbey of Dunfermline, of the Church of Inverkeithing, the witnesses to this writ being Earl Duncan, Helyas de Dundas, John de Gragin,

[1] *Nisbet's Heraldry*, i. 280.

Alexander, son of Gospatric, and others.[1] Again, Philip de Mubrai, and Galiena, his wife, granted to the same abbey the teinds of Inverkeithing. This charter is dated at Edinburgh, 1st July (1202). Among the witnesses are the Lady Ermergarde, Queen of Scots, William, bishop of St Andrews, Helias de Dundas, and Roger de Mubrai.[2]

III. Serle de Dundas is mentioned in various deeds during the reign of William the Lion, between 1170 and 1214. He died in the early part of the reign of Alexander the Second.[3]

IV. Helias de Dundas, second of that name, is mentioned in an Inrolment of Court by Roger de Mubray in 1229.[4] He died before the year 1240.

V. Radulphus de Dundas occurs as witness to a charter of King Alexander the Second to the Abbey of Kelso, dated 26th May 1240.[5] This Laird died in the reign of Alexander the Third, and was succeeded by his son.

VI. Saer de Dundas, who did homage for his lands in Linlithgowshire to Edward I. of England, at Berwick, on 28th August 1296. His seal, appended to the deed of fealty, bears a stag's head embossed and a cross between the antlers.[6] This device may have some reference to the name of his lands, as it is said that Dundas means "the hill of the fallow deer."

VII. Sir Hugh de Dundas, who joined with Sir William Wallace, and fought strenuously in defence of his country's freedom against the English invaders.[7] He died in the reign of Robert the Bruce.

[1] *Registrum de Dunfermlyn*, p. 94.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 95.
[3] *Nisbet's Appendix*, pp. 12, 269.
[4] *Sir James Dalrymple's Collections.*
[5] *Liber de Calchou.*
[6] *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, ii. pp. 202, 550.
[7] *Abercrombie's Achievements*, i. p. 529; *Nisbet's App.*, p. 13.

VIII. Sir George de Dundas, who is said to have founded the Priory of the Carmelite order at South Queensferry. He was slain at the battle of Duplyn in 1332.[1]

IX. James de Dundas. There are notices of him in various records, but he is best known in connection with a dispute which he waged with the "lord abbot of Dunfermline," about the ownership of certain islets in the Forth. The conclusion of the contest is narrated in the Register of Dunfermline, to the effect that on the Wednesday next before the feast of S. Bartholomew the Apostle, in the year 1342, the lord abbot passed over to the south side of the Queen's ferry, for the amicable settlement of the controversy between him and James of Dundas, who, having asserted that two rocks lying within the flood mark were his own property, had troubled the men and boats of the Abbot; who, on his part, alleged that the rocks in question had been peaceably possessed by him and his predecessors from a time beyond the memory of man: In proof of which he referred to a charter granted by David, King of Scots, the founder and first patron of the Abbey; and also to confirmations thereof by divers kings, his successors, which again were confirmed by several popes, as was then shown in presence of Master John Gatemylk, Alan of Liberton, Michael Squier, Ralph the Clerk, John of Herth, Alan de Dispenser, Richard, son of William Scrismour, and many others, dwellers in the said ferry: and that the said James of Dundas, having incurred the sentence of excommunication, pronounced by the aforesaid popes in their confirmations, on account of this controversy, had for a time persisted in a hardened mind (*animo indurato*), but now on the day afore-

[1] *Abercrombie*, ii. p. 10.

mentioned, he humbly besought the lord abbot, who was sitting with his council, on the western front of the disputed rocks, as in possession thereof, that he would absolve him from that sentence, as he had altogether left off troubling the men and boats. The abbot, yielding to his supplication, absolved him as far as he could, with the warning that if ever thereafter he dared to raise any new question in that matter, he should forthwith incur the same sentence.

The Laird of Dundas was thus compelled to experience, along with many mightier men before and since his day, that for the sake of peace, in this world at least, it is prudent to leave off "striving with the priest." It does not appear, however, that he was convinced of the validity of the abbot's claim to the property in dispute, and probably on good grounds, since the grant by King David, contained in the abbey chartulary, and quoted in later charters, does not specify any such rocks, but simply conveys to the monks a right to the half of the *passage* or ferry.[1]

This Laird died in or before the year 1364.

X. John de Dundas, who received from King David the Second a charter, dated 18th February 1364-5, of the barony of Fingask, in the shire of Perth. In this deed he is styled son and heir of James de Dundas.[2] John had at least two children, James, who succeeded him, and Agnes, who was married to Adam Forester of Corstorphyn, keeper of the Great Seal, and high chancellor in the reign of Robert the Second.[3]

XI. James Dundas of that Ilk. Having resigned the barony of Fingask in the King's hands, he received a new

[1] *Registrum de Dunfermlyn.*
[2] *In the Dundas Charter-room.*
[3] *Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot.*, ix. 12.

grant thereof under the Great Seal, on 28th February 1378-9, to himself and the heirs of his body, which failing, to Adam Forester of Corstorphyn, and his heirs.[1] From Archibald, Earl of Douglas, he received grants of the lands of Dunbarny, in Perthshire, and of Blairmucks, in the shire of Lanark.[2]

The mercantile transactions of this baron are noticed in the accounts of the Lord High Chamberlain on several occasions, in a way that illustrates the manners of the age. In the account rendered by Sir John Forster of Corstorfyne, knight, and Alan of Farnyle, custumars of Edinburgh, for the years 1406 and 1407, they assert upon oath that James of Dundas was unwilling to pay the duty of £5, 17s. 9d. upon certain wool shipped in his name. Two years later the same officials complain that they were unable to compel Dundas to pay the money. In 1417 the custumars of Linlithgow affirm upon oath that James of Dundas had deposited in the ship of John Maze ten sarpels of wool belonging to certain burgesses of Lanark, for which they believed no custom was paid. James of Levingstoun, brother of the Laird of Calenter, is at the same time declared to have put two sarpels of uncustomed wool in the same ship. Again, in 1418, among a great many others of equal or lower rank, "James of Dundas, lord of that Ilk," is alleged to have sent off 22 sarpels without paying the dues: And finally, in 1420, the same custumars swear that the said James had sent out of the Queen's haven four sarpels of wool and one of skins, and had them hidden in the ship of Henry fan Moustre. The desire to evade the exciseman is evidently a failing not

[1] *Family Charter-room.* [2] *Family Charter-room.*

DUNDAS CASTLE. 1769.

peculiar to any age, or to any class of people. Notwithstanding the serious diminution of the royal revenues for which this laird is alleged to have been responsible, he does not appear to have stood any lower on that account in the esteem of the Sovereign, for about the same time he frequently occurs as a witness to the royal charters, and received, on his own part, several tokens of His Majesty's favour. Thus, in May 1424, the King, of his special grace, granted licence under the great seal, with "special goodwill," to James Dundas of that Ilk, and his heirs, "to build, construct, fortify, and raise on high the tower or fortalice of Dundas, after the manner of a Castle, with Kyrnelys, and other equipments and improvements, below and above, with walls and fosses usual for such a fortress, according to the custom of the Kingdom of Scotland, as he or his heirs should deem expedient; also to appoint therein a constable, porter, and other officers and keepers needful."[1]

This royal warrant for the fortification of Dundas Castle was in good season, as was shortly afterwards found, when unforeseen troubles arose.

This Laird, it seems, was twice married, and by his first wife, whose name is not recorded, he had three sons, namely, James, his heir, Archibald, and Duncan, who was progenitor of the family of Dundas of Newliston, and held the office of Lyon King of Arms between 1450 and 1471. By his second marriage with Christian Stewart, daughter of John lord of Innermeath and Lorn, James Dundas had four children—Alexander, from whom are descended the family of Dundas of Fingask, now of Carronhall; Thomas, who died without

[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, iii. 34.

issue; Elizabeth, married to Philip Moubray, of Barnbougle; and Christian, married to Sir John Sandelands of Calder, ancestor of the Lords Torphichen.

Having resigned the Barony of Fingask into the King's hands, James Dundas received a Crown charter, dated at Edinburgh, 24th May 1429, of the same barony, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body by Christian Stewart, his spouse, which failing, to his own heirs whatsoever, in fee, the *reddendo* being one penny of silver in name of blench ferme.[1] He died towards the end of the year 1430, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

XII. James Dundas. To him, as son and heir of James of Dundas of that ilk, the King's esquire, a charter was granted by John of Seton, knight, lord of the barony of Wincheburgh, of the lands of Dundas, in the constabulary of Linlithgow, and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, in fee; reserving to his father the frank tenement thereof during life; and to Christian Stewart, spouse of the latter, a just third part of the lands for her lifetime: willing also, that she should dwell in the tower of Dundas after the death of her husband. This charter was dated at Setoun, 29th November 1423, and confirmed by the King at St Andrews on 16th April 1426.[2]

This laird was served heir to his father in the lands of Easter Blairmucks on 10th April 1431, and in those of Dunbarny, Dundas, and others, on 11th November 1437.[3] He is said to have married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Levingston of Callendar, Governor of Scotland in the minority of King James the Second, and progenitor of the Earls of Linlithgow and of Callendar. No record of this marriage has

[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, iii. 33. [2] *Ibid.*, ii. 1.
[3] *Family Charter-room.*

been found: the statement may therefore have arisen from the known marriage of Sir Alexander Levingston himself with a daughter of the Laird of Dundas, most probably of James, the father of this Laird, as Sir Alexander was born some time before 1380, his mother being a daughter of Menteith of Kerse, and first wife of Sir John Levingston of Callendar, who fell at the battle of Homildon Hill on 14th September, 1402.[1] The only wife of James Dundas of whom there is authentic notice was Euphemia Oliphant, to whom, as spouse of James de Dundas, the King, of his special favour, granted, in 1451, the sum of twenty merks out of the customs of Perth.[2] The relationship between Livingston and Dundas was therefore that of brothers-in-law.

The bond of affinity between these two neighbouring barons was advantageous to both of their families, so long, at least, as the Livingstons held the chief power in the State and about the person of the King. Archibald and Duncan Dundas, brothers of the Laird, held various offices at Court: the former was also appointed keeper of the royal castle of Kildrummy, and the latter to a similar position in the castle of Restalrig.[3] The season of prosperity, however, came to a sudden termination to both houses. The occasion of this adverse turn of affairs does not come out clearly in the history of the period, but a recent authority has given perhaps the most intelligible account of the matter in the following terms: "The sudden reverse of fortune which overtook the Livingstons in 1449 is one of the events of this reign, about whose secret history it is difficult to form any plausible conjecture. About the time of

[1] *The Livingstons of Callendar and their Cadets*, 1887. Privately printed.
[2] *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, v. 426.
[3] *Ibid.*, v. pp. 181, 228, 308, 495, etc.

the King's marriage (with Mary of Gueldres), James Livingston, eldest son of Sir Alexander of Callendar, was promoted to the office of Great Chamberlain of Scotland. A few weeks later, he himself, his aged father, his brother Alexander, and other kinsmen and adherents of the house, including Robert Livingston, then comptroller, and Robert Callendar, keeper of Dumbarton Castle, were suddenly laid hold of and imprisoned in the fortress of Blackness, the whole property of the family being at the same time put under arrest, and every officer who had been appointed by the Livingstons expelled from his post. The parties thus arrested were arraigned before a Parliament held at Edinburgh on 15th January 1449-50, and on 22nd January two of them were executed—namely, Alexander Livingston, younger son of Sir Alexander, and Robert Livingston, the comptroller. The head of the house, with his kinsman, James Dundas of Dundas, and other adherents, had their lives spared, but were attainted and incarcerated in Dumbarton Castle."[1]

It is stated in the Asloan Manuscript that on the arrest of the Livingstons, Archibald Dundas, brother of the Laird, threw himself with his men into the castle of Dundas, fortified, as already shown, about twenty years earlier, and defended it against the King's forces for several weeks; and that, when at last compelled to surrender, the provisions and stores found in the fortress were bestowed on the Earl of Douglas, whose political interest had recently begun to revive. The same earl, in 1450, received charters from the King granting to him the half of the lands of Dundas, forfeited by James of Dundas for treason, whereof

[1] *Exchequer Rolls*, v. Preface, p. lxxx.

he was found guilty by the Parliament held at Edinburgh in the same year.[1] Two years later the prosperous career of the powerful Earl of Douglas was fatally terminated by the King's own dagger.

By advice and consent of the Parliament held at Edinburgh on 26th August 1452, the King granted a remission to the late James Dundas of that ilk, and to Duncan, his brother. It thus appears that before this act of royal clemency had passed the seals, the twelfth Laird of Dundas had slept with his fathers. Having left no heirs of his body, he was succeeded by his brother.

XIII. Sir Archibald Dundas. Notwithstanding the stout resistance he had recently offered to the King's army, this brave knight does not appear to have incurred any serious disfavour at the hands of His Majesty, as, on the decease of his brother, he recovered the estates which had for so brief a period been held by Douglas.[2]

There is recorded in May 1454 a safe conduct granted by the King of England to Archibald of Dundas, along with James, Lord of Hamilton, James of Livingston, and others, to pass by way of Calais on pilgrimage to Rome. Whether he availed himself of this opportunity for the favourite tour of that age does not appear, but very soon afterwards he is mentioned as fulfilling his public duties as Sheriff of Linlithgow, which office he held for many years. His brother Duncan was also promoted to the position of Deputy to James, Lord Livingston, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland, in the earlier years of the reign of James the Third.[3] Under this monarch the family of Dundas enjoyed special favour. Among other

[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, iv. 59-60.
[2] *Retours in the Family Charter-room.*
[3] *Exchequer Rolls*, vi., vii.

instances of this, the King, in 1471, "for the singular favour which he bare towards Sir Archibald Dundas, and for his faithful service, granted to him under the great seal, an exemption from the duties of ward and relief formerly payable for the lands of Dundas and Echlin.[1]

Sir Archibald, by his wife Agnes, daughter of William, Lord Borthwick,[2] had a son John, his successor, and a daughter (Beatrix), who was married to John Moncrieff of that Ilk.

XIV. John Dundas of Dundas was served heir to his father on 3rd October 1480.[3] He took a prominent part in the stirring events of the later years of the reign of James the Third. From this monarch he received several Charters, among which was one whereby the king, with consent of his consort, Margaret, Queen of Scotland, granted to his familiar esquire of the Chamber, John Dundas of that ilk, and his heirs, the Barony of Bothkennar, in the shire of Stirling, for the faithful service rendered by him, and especially for his thankful labours and help afforded for the deliverance of his Majesty's person from captivity in the Castle of Edinburgh, on which occasion the said John had exposed his life to grave dangers. This Charter is dated on 17th January 1482-3.[4]

In 1483 he was at the siege of Dunbar Castle, then treasonably held against the King by his brother, the Duke of Albany, in league with the English. On that occasion the Laird of Dundas received, on the royal mandate, a payment of £26, 13s. 4d.[5] Two years later he was sent as an envoy to the King of England.[6]

For his unswerving loyalty under very trying circum-

[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vii. 184.
[2] *Martin's Collections.*
[3] *Retour in Family Charter-room.*
[4] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, x. 55.
[5] *Exchequer Rolls*, ix. p. 433.
[6] *Rymer*, xi. 243, 251, 260.

stances, John Dundas received a letter from the King, intimating his purpose to ennoble him with the title of Earl of Forth.[1] This intention was, however, speedily frustrated by the tragic death of the unhappy monarch at Sauchieburn, in 1488.

The civil war in Scotland offered occasion to "our auld enemies" of England to intermeddle for their own ends. Their ships, along with those of Denmark, infested the Scottish seas, attacked and plundered the smaller merchant vessels, and perpetrated other outrages.

The Firth of Forth was especially exposed to the ravages of these pirates, until they were pursued and captured by the renowned Sir Andrew Wood of Largo. Various measures were taken by the young King, James the Fourth, for the protection of the maritime trade in the Forth, and for the defence of the coast. Among these it is interesting to note the Royal Charter granted to John Dundas of that ilk, of the Islet of Inchgarvie, with power to erect a fortress thereon, and to garrison the same, for the safety of ships chased thither by the enemy. This Deed, of which a copy is appended to this preface, was granted at Edinburgh, on 14th May 1491.[2]

The accounts of the lord high Treasurer about this period have one or two references to this Laird. In apprehension of the rising of some of the nobles to avenge the death of the late king, letters were sent out in 1489 to muster "the host." On 23rd April there is entered, "Item to Schaw to pass with a letter of the kingis to the Larde of Dundas, xii$^{d.}$" Two years later the king was strengthening himself in view of further

[1] *Family Charter-room.* [2] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, xii. 284.

trouble, this time from lord Bothwell ; and in reference thereto there occurs under 11th October 1491, "Item, to the Lard of Dundas that he layd down for the furth bringin of ij gunnis that wes in Lythgow to the Blakness, and schippin of thaim, and the schip hyre and oder costis maid be him £10, 16s."[1]

Having resigned in the hands of the King, personally, his lands of Blairmukks and others, in Lanarkshire, John Dundas received from His Majesty a new grant thereof, dated 11th January 1489-90, uniting the lands into one whole and free barony, called the Barony of Harthill.[2]

The name of his wife has not been ascertained, but on his death he was succeeded by his lawful son,

XV. Sir William Dundas, who was served heir to his father on 16th March 1494-5.[3] He married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Wauchope of Niddrie-Marschal, and by her he had two sons, James, his heir, and William, the progenitor of the families of Dundas of Duddingston, of Manour, and others.

Sir William was slain at the Battle of Flodden, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

XVI. James Dundas, who was served heir to his father on 22nd October 1513.[4] About the same time he received infeftments of the lands of Blairmukks, Portersyde, and others, as mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls.

This Baron is not very prominent in the public records until after the death of James the Fifth in 1542. Less than two months after that event, he received from the Earl of Arran, regent of the kingdom, the appointment of Master

[1] *Accounts of the Lord high Treasurer*, I. pp. 109, 181.
[2] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, xii. 176.
[3] *Retour in Charter-room.*
[4] *Retour in Charter-room.*

of the royal stable, and Master sewar, or cup-bearer, to the lord Governor, during his regency. The letter conferring these offices is the first of the series selected for printing in these Memorials, and, with the others which follow, illustrates incidentally the friendly relations subsisting between the families of Hamilton and Dundas from early times to the present day.

The second Letter is somewhat singular, as a Warrant from the Regent to the Laird of Dundas "to solicit and make gude ways" with the invading army of the English, for the safety of his place of Dundas, his lands and goods. How such an arrangement was lawful, or even practicable in the circumstances is hard to discover, and particularly on the occasion referred to, when the English were exasperated against the Scots for breach of the treaty, which included the proposal of marriage between their queen Mary, and the prince apparent of England, and, bent on revenge, had just landed, to the number of ten thousand, at Leith, and meeting with small resistance, set fire to Edinburgh, and ravaged the Lothians, destroying castles, mansions, and villages without restraint. The description of their doings given in the Letter confirms the statements of history; for the regent, as if actually viewing the devastation, speaks of them "byrning, herying, and distroying" the country. Whether Dundas attempted to take advantage of this licence does not appear, but he did not escape altogether skaithless. If the English spared him in any degree, it was certainly not for any love to him on their part; and in this connection it is suggestive to read the report made to the English King in 1544, by Sir Ralph Sadleyr, who was coolly surveying the shores of the Forth with a view to future and more thorough operations

against our much-coveted native land. One of the items of the report reads :—"Ynche-garvy : iiij myle be weste Brent island. Ther ys a pyle or a forttres faysible to be wone, and good landinge with schipps or bottes. An island." Again he notes :—"Dundas :—by este Lithescoo viij myle, a marke for to avoyd a daunger that lithe against the south shore. A gentillmans hous."[1]

The exact date of this report is not given, but the Earl of Hertford, who commanded the expedition, is more explicit in his letters to Henry VIII. Writing on 13th April 1544, he says : "As to the viteling of Lygth (Leith) yf it were fortifide, and the sayd bulwark mad in the furdarend of Inchkith, which I had thought to have dune att this tyme,—yf the French Kyng had v^{c} saylls, and Denmark as mani, and minded to let (hinder) the viteling ther of, nonne of them wer abull to lye on this sid Inchgarvi, yf the wind were att the est, est and bi sowth, est suth est, est and bi north, est north est. Soo that when they shalbe constraynid to be as far as Inchgarvi, which ys vi or vij mills abue Ligh,—fro Barwyk or Holi iland Lygh may be vitelid." Again, on 6th May of the same year, the Earl reports to his royal master :—"Fynally, syns our arryvall here, Richard Broke, capitaigne of the 'Galey Subtile,' hath taken a block house scytuate in an Island within this ryver, called Ynchegarvy, whiche after a lytell assault made therunto, and some shott out of his galey, was rendered unto him. And because your majeste hath determyned that we shall not abyde here upon fortificacion of this towne, order is taken that the said blockhouse shalbe furthwith rased ; whiche yf your highnes fyrst determynacion

[1] *Hamilton Papers*, ii. 714, 715.

to fortyfie here had contyneued, had byn worthe the kepyng."[1]

The state of parties in Scotland at this time rendered resistance hopeless. This invasion was the direct result of the policy of Cardinal Betoun, which Arran was too weak to oppose; and when the enemy came to Leith, both of these rulers betook themselves for their own safety to Linlithgow, leaving the people to shift for themselves.

From the third of the regent's letters to Dundas it would seem that the latter took a voyage to France in 1545.

By the queen dowager he was ordered, as the proprietor of the Carmelite Convent at Queensferry, and superior of the town, to cause the tenants thereof to pay their dues to the friar, Thomas Young. This was in 1550. The Laird, for some reason or other, does not appear to have carried out this mandate, as a similar order, but in more stringent terms, is addressed to his successor by her majesty six years later.[2] This royal lady was never regarded by the Scots with much affection, and by this time the friars had made themselves odious by their idleness and avarice. The "officer of armes," however, might have better success than the Laird in extracting the dues.

From Mary Queen of Scots, Sir James Dundas received several charters, one of which, proceeding on his own resignation, granted to him and Margaret Sandelands, his spouse, the lands of Blairmuks and Pakston in the shire of Lanark, of date 28th June 1551,[3] and another, dated 18th May 1553,[4] of the lands of Echlyn in the shire of Linlithgow, on apprising from Mowbray of Barnbowgal.[4]

[1] *Hamilton Papers*, ii. 330, 366.
[2] See *Letters*, Nos. 6 and 8.
[3] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, xxx. 605.
[4] *Ibid.*, xxxi. 212.

Sir James married Margaret Sandelands of the family of Torphichen, and had, at least, one son who succeeded him.

XVII. George Dundas of that ilk, who was served heir to his father on 11th March 1554-5.[1]

The next record notice of this Laird is a charter to him and Margaret Boswell, his wife, of the lands of Echeling, which he had resigned: it is dated 17th June 1557.[2] Then follows the interesting letter to him from Queen Mary, dated 20th July 1562, desiring him to come to her in Edinburgh on the first day of August thereafter, to receive such directions as her majesty should give concerning her intended journey to York, to hold an interview with her "guid sister" the Queen of England. The two queens, as is well known, never did meet each other in the flesh; but it was not the fault of the Queen of Scots.

George Dundas sat in the Parliament of 1560, which abolished the papal power in Scotland, and ratified the Reformed constitution. This vital change was accomplished without any severity towards the persons who adhered to the abrogated system; on the contrary, they were allowed a competent sustenance from the revenues of the church lands. The lenient spirit of the reformers, in contrast with the cruelty they had suffered from the late ecclesiastical rulers, is illustrated by the tenor of a confirmation by the Queen to the Laird of Dundas, of a charter granted to him by Thomas Young, prior of the Carmelite convent of Queensferry, whereby in consideration of the help rendered to him in his extreme old age by George Dundas of that ilk, who had for many years past nourished him in his own house,

[1] *Register of Retours.*

[2] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, xxxi. 559.

and because the lands mentioned were gifted to the convent by the predecessors of the said George, in pure alms, the prior now grants to him and Margaret Boswell, his spouse, in feu ferme and life rent, and to Robert Dundas, their fourth son, in fee, a portion of land in the town of Queensferry, with the gardens and greens adjacent thereto, near the church of Saint Mary, and the other buildings there to be constructed after the manner of a monastery, within the limits specified. From whom the subjects are to be holden is not said, but the *reddendo* is ten merks yearly, as the old rent payable to the prior, with an augmentation of rental to the extent of six shillings and eight pence, which sums are to be doubled at the entry of each heir. A precept of sasine is added, directed to Elisha Dundas, who was a servitor of the Laird. The charter is dated at the Castle of Dundas, 27th February 1564-5, and confirmed at Stirling on the 8th day of April thereafter.[1]

The Queen's marriage with Lord Darnley having displeased some of the nobles, they were forthwith denounced as rebels. They and their retainers, however, continued to go and come with all freedom throughout the districts of the Lothians, Fife, and Angus. An act of Privy Council was therefore issued in the name of the king and queen, to restrain them, and for this purpose they "depute and appoint the keping of the havynnis and commoun passagis (ferries) within the said boundis to sic personis, thair majesteis trew and fayth-full subjectis, as thai haif best opinioun of." Among these is George Dundas of that ilk, who is appointed to keep and guard the Queensferry "and all the boundis betuix the

[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, xxxii. 348.

samyn and Crawmound." The duties entrusted to them were to keep continual and sure watch, and to make diligent inquisition as to all ships and boats passing from or coming to these shores, for the discovery of the rebels or any of their adherents, and to seize them and present them to the king and queen. The act is dated 19th October 1565.

On 9th April 1573, George Dundas of that ilk, with other three lairds, appeared before the lords of privy council at Holyrood house, and became surety for George Lord Seton, that he and all his should tender their allegiance to the king.

Letters Nos. 10 and 12 of the series are grants by the Regent Morton to George Dundas and his spouse, of licence to eat flesh during the "forbiddin tyme callit Lentren," and exempting them from incurring thereby any penalty or damage in their persons or goods. There are several acts of the privy council about the same time forbidding the eating of flesh in Lent under severe penalties. The restriction did not, however, proceed on religious grounds, but on the plea that "it is convenient for the commoun weill that the cattle be sparit during that tyme, to the end that thai be mair plenteous and bettir chaip the rest of the yeir." Exemptions were granted to some persons in consideration of the state of their health, and thus it is noted that the Laird of Dundas was at the time "under cure of medicine."

Letter No. 11 illustrates the custom of the time, of committing border outlaws, when captured, or those who were pledges for them, to the custody of the barons, to be kept "in gude suirtie" until their trial. This distributive mode of imprisonment was resorted to for various reasons of state, of which economy was doubtless one; but the nobles and barons thus compelled to be jailors could hardly find it conducive to

the economy of their households; moreover, the penalty of £2000, to be exacted if their man escaped, made their responsibility irksome in no small degree.

The Earl of Morton, though able and energetic, was imperious and selfish in his exercise of the regency. Many of the nobles, therefore, combined against him, and met at Stirling in March 1578 in order to have him deprived of the office. Taken somewhat by surprise, he made an effort to gather his friends in his defence. This is the occasion referred to in the Letter No. 13. Two days after the date of that letter, the king himself, then only in his twelfth year, wrote to Dundas urging him to attend along with the rest of the nobility summoned to meet on the tenth of March "for sic things as tend to the quyetnes and commoune weill of this realme." The signature of the boy king to this letter is interesting as one of the earliest specimens of his writing.

About three months later, the Earl of Morton, with the assistance of Lord Mar, got possession of Stirling Castle, and also of the king's person. Though no longer regent, Morton, having secured his position, ruled with such influence that the parliament which had already met in Edinburgh was summoned to adjourn to Stirling. Many of the lords refused to attend, declaring that Morton had seized the king by force, was detaining him against his own will, and that the parliament if held in a fortress such as Stirling would be a mockery, as the members could have no security for themselves, or freedom of debate. The malcontents took arms and gathered their vassals "bodin in feir of weir," for an advance on Stirling to effect the deliverance of the king. This was the state of affairs when the latter, on 28th July 1578, again wrote to his "traist freind," the Laird of Dundas, urgently

requiring him to come with all possible diligence, with his friends, servants, and "dependars" fully armed. This letter is countersigned by the celebrated George Buchanan, who was keeper of the Privy Seal, and at that time interim secretary of State.

Similar letters were doubtless sent to the rest of the nobility and barons. It seems, however, that the Laird of Dundas was in no great haste to obey the summons. He knew well that the king's letter was dictated by Morton; and besides, the faction opposed to the latter numbered some of the friends and neighbours of the family of Dundas, such as the Lords Livingston, Seton, and Innermeath. The delay called forth another and more pressing epistle from Morton himself, on 6th August, reminding him not only of the king's former letter, but also of the proclamation that had been issued in His Majesty's name, summoning him and others to Stirling, and desiring him as his lordship's "speciall freind" to come with his people at once; and lest soft words should not prevail, the letter closes with a hint of the "inconvenient" that might fall upon him in case of his refusal.

Whether, after all, Dundas did go to Stirling in obedience to these letters does not appear. It is more probable that he joined the force led by the adversaries of Morton, which marched from Edinburgh on the 11th of August, and when near Stirling, was about to engage in battle with the forces led by Lord Angus, when, by the intervention of the ministers of Edinburgh, and the English ambassador, a reconciliation was happily effected.

The next letter from the King (No. 17), is an invitation to the Laird of Dundas as one of the barons "maist ewest" or nearest, to accompany His Majesty from Stirling to his palace

of Holyrood house, previous to the meeting of parliament then approaching; for which purpose the Laird is to go to Stirling, along with his "houshald and honest freinds," in good time.

This was a peaceful interval. But troubles were brewing. The king had just made the acquaintance of Esmé Stewart, Lord d'Aubigny, recently come from France, and also of Captain James Stewart, a son of Lord Ochiltree. These persons, by pleasing the young king, and providing for his amusement, soon gained his favour, and were advanced with great rapidity to positions of dignity and power, the former being created duke of Lenox, and the latter earl of Arran. As the influence of these adventurers rose, that of lord Morton fell, until at length, on 2nd June 1581, he was beheaded. The rule of the two royal favourites, who were no great friends to each other, continued in force for about two years, when it was overthrown by the Raid of Ruthven, whereby the king was, for the time, rescued from their influence, but against his will. The leaders of this revolution were the earls of Gowrie, Mar, Glencairn, March (formerly Lenox), and Bothwell, together with many of the most powerful barons. Dundas was not among these, though some of his friends were. This is the condition of affairs referred to in the letter (No. 18) written by the duke of Lenox to the Laird of Dundas, on 27th August 1582. Four days later, the Raiders also address a letter to their "traist freind the Laird of Dundas," desiring him on the grounds of religion and loyalty to hasten to meet them at Stirling on the 4th of September, accompanied with his "honest freinds and servants in fensable maner." Nine of the leaders subscribe the letter. Their government lasted

about ten months, when the king, having gone to St Andrews, chose a new council, in which Arran again had a chief place.

Another effort to overturn him was made by some of the Gowrie party, by the seizure of Stirling Castle on 17th April 1584. This enterprise was thoroughly defeated by the advance of the king and his army and the re-capture of the fortress before the end of the month. This expedition is referred to in the king's letter of 1st May (No. 21), giving licence to Walter Dundas, younger of that Ilk, and several of his kinsmen and neighbours "to depart and pas hame and to remane fra this oure present host, armye and raid appoyntit toward Stirling for resisting of the treasonabill attempts, and repressing of the insolence of certane oure rebellious subjects quha lastlie surprisit oure toune and castell of Stirling."

George Dundas was by this time well up in years, and was probably not with the host at the raid of Stirling; but a few months later, his majesty, by letter (No. 22) invited him to accompany James, Earl of Arran, to the Borders to treat with Lord Hunsdon, the representative of the Queen of England. The king, with his usual care to maintain every appearance of dignity before strangers, declares to Dundas that "seeing it is our honour that he (Arran) be weill and substantiouslie accompaneit, we have thocht guid . . . to desyre you in our maist affectueus maner, that ye fail not to meit our said rycht traist cousin at Edinburgh, upon the tent day of August next, weill horst and equippit with Jack and Spear, and uther fensible array, accumpaneit with a substantious nomber of your honest freinds and servands, bodin as said is." The meeting with Lord

Hunsdon took place at Foulden, near Berwick, and it is recorded that Arran, attended as he was by an army of horse, and a number of select privy councillors, made an extraordinary impression on the English party.

The next public service in which this Laird was employed is described in the king's letter to him on 18th May 1585 (No. 23), urgently requiring him to come to Edinburgh to give his "gude advice" in matters "of great wecht and importance" to be treated of in regard to a message received from the Queen of England.

Then follow a series of letters in reference to the appointment of Dundas to the office of Collector for the shire of Linlithgow, of the money due for the votes of the Barons in parliament. This was a voluntary contribution by the lesser barons and freeholders of £40,000 offered to the king for "supporte of the affaires of his estate."

Some correspondence passed between the king of Scots and the queen of England, in reference to the process then carried on by the latter against the king's mother. James was not, however, very decided in his bearing towards Elizabeth, whose favour he feared to forfeit. Without attempting to gauge the struggle in his feelings between natural affection and political interest, it seems evident that he was sincerely desirous of doing something for his mother's relief. The nobles offered him substantial aid in any such attempt; and in January 1587 the barons and freeholders of the Lothians approached him with the offer of 10,000 merks for the same purpose. The king, who was present on the occasion, after declaring the danger in which his mother then was, subscribed the deed along with the barons, the signature of Dundas of that ilk being fourth in order after that of his

majesty. As is well known nothing came of this project, and in less than a month thereafter queen Mary was beheaded at Fotheringay.

In 1588, George Dundas was appointed one of the commissioners for executing the laws against Jesuits and similar plotters. The threatened descent of the Spanish Armada on the shores of Britain had aroused the nation to the necessity of vigilance in guarding the liberties which had been so dearly bought. The General Assembly which met in August of the same year, were so well pleased with "the king's majesty, his good minde and earnest affectioun to the defence of the true religioun, and of his commoun wealth, against the forrane enemeis," that they "ordeaned the right honourable, the Lairds of Colluthie and Dundas" along with Mr Robert Bruce, Mr Andrew Melville, and other ministers "to passe unto his majestie efter noone, giving unto him most humble thanks in name of the whole kirk."[1] In the same connection is the letter of the king to his "richt traist freind" the Laird of Dundas, on 7th April 1589, calling upon him to come forward with his "haill force" armed with spears and hagbuts to resist invasion (No. 27). In March 1590, he was again a commissioner in the proceedings against the Jesuits.

From the royal licence granted to Sir George Dundas of that Ilk, to eat flesh at the times forbidden, we learn the two facts, namely, that he had been recently made a knight; and that he was then in weak health, as certified to the king by "the doctours of medicine" (No. 28).

After the marriage of James the Sixth, he, with the advice of chancellor Maitland, took various measures, more

[1] *Calderwood's History*, iv. 684.

or less stringent, for the better government of the kingdom. New troubles, however, arose thereon, of which the chief instigator was Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell. He was quickly seized and imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh. This is the occasion of the royal letter, dated 24th April 1591 (No. 29), desiring the Laird of Dundas, as one of the commissioners of the shire of Linlithgow, to come to his majesty at Dalkeith, in order to take part, along with others of the king's council, in resolving upon the course to be pursued for preservation of the royal person and estate. Again, in April 1592, he is summoned to Holyrood to consult upon some business of public importance (No. 30), and in the autumn of the same year he is called, by another letter, to accompany the king on an expedition towards Teviotdale, against the "notorious rebels" of that region.

Sir George was twice married: first, with Margaret, daughter of David Boswell of Balmuto, by whom he had two sons, Walter, his successor, and George. His second wife was Katherine, daughter of Laurence, lord Oliphant, and widow of Sir Alexander Oliphant of Kelly; by her he had several children, of whom James, born in 1570, was the progenitor of the family of Dundas of Arniston, so honourably distinguished in the history of their country.

The date of Sir George's death is not known exactly, but he is mentioned in the register of the Privy Council as alive in the early part of the year 1598.

XVIII. Sir Walter Dundas of that Ilk had several charters from the crown during his father's life-time. One of these, dated at Holyroodhouse, on 21st February 1583-4, was granted by the king with advice of his secret council, and narrates that his majesty, understanding that the pre-

decessors of the lord of Dundas had founded the place of the Carmelite friars of the Queen's ferry, on the south side of the Forth, and that they had endowed the same and the chief part of the revenues thereof, from their own lands; particularly where the place and its church and gardens are situated, with the acres specially kept heretofore as their place of sepulture; and the right of the said place having fallen to the king, he therefore gave to Walter Dundas, son and heir apparent of George Dundas of that Ilk, and his heirs, the yearly revenues, feu-fermes, annual rents, and other dues pertaining thereto with the church thereof, and the belfry and houses.

This charter was renewed and ratified on 1st February 1587-8.[1]

On 3rd May 1594, the king confirmed a charter granted by George Dundas of that ilk, whereby, for implement of contract of marriage between Walter Dundas, his eldest son and heir apparent, and Anna Menteith, eldest daughter of William Menteith of Kers, of date at Dundas, Airth, Kers and Leswade, 9th, 11th, 13th and 15th May 1592, he granted to the said Walter two quarters of Blairmuks, with manor, mill, etc., formerly incorporated into the Barony of Harthill, in the shire of Lanark; and the lands of Echlin and Portersyde in the shire of Linlithgow, and of Bavelaw in the shire of Edinburgh; reserving to the granter his frank tenement, and to Lady Christina (*sic*) Oliphant, his spouse, her life rent of Blairmuks, with a third of the other lands: to be holden to the said Walter, and the heirs male of the said marriage, which failing to the heirs male of his body, with remainder to George, James, and Robert, his brothers, and

[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, xxxv. 851, xxxvii. 114.

the heirs male of their bodies respectively, then to John Dundas of Newliston, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to the said Walter's nearest heirs male,—of the king: dated at Arniston, 9th July 1592.[1]

Having been invited by the king to attend on the occasion of the baptism of Prince Henry, in the chapel royal at Stirling, on 30th August 1594, Walter Dundas was there made a knight, along with fourteen others. Calderwood records that they were "proclaimed in the fore front of the castell."

In the interesting letter of the king to his "richt traist freind" the Laird of Dundas, dated 24th September 1599, there is proposed a new method of training the people for war. The necessity for improvement is insisted on by referring to the skaith sustained by the country in former times through lack of "commandement," and the custom in war "of everie man attending upone his maister or cheif without airt or discipline." The measures to be adopted by way of remedy for these defects are stated, and then his majesty, acknowledging the many proofs afforded of the Laird's willingness in his service, adds, "we haif thocht guid particularlie to requeist you not onlie to dispose your awin pepill to the effect forsaid, prepair thame in armour, geve us in your roll, as weill of the number ye will assure us of, and thair sort of armour, betuixt and the 25th day of October next, but lykwais, baith by your counsall and example, to encurage your neighbours and all others your freinds and followers to take the lyke course" (No. 32).

The family of King James was at this period increasing with decent celerity, and again he sent out invitations for the

[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, xl. 106.

baptism of his "dearest sone" Prince Charles, at Holyrood-house, on 20th December 1600. His majesty's letter to Sir Walter Dundas contains a prudent request that he would make a present of venison, "wyld meit, brissell foulis, capons" and other seasonable provision, and concludes thus: "and heirwithall to inveit you to be present at that solempnitie to tak pairt of your awne guid cheir, as ye tender our honnour and the honnour of the countrey." Who could refuse so quaint an appeal from the sovereign!

After the accession of King James to the throne of England, he continued to rule his ancient kingdom of Scotland by his letters. As the present historiographer-royal of Scotland has said, the officers of state "were the agents of the policy; but the policy itself emanated directly and wholly from the King."[1] This was asserted by James himself in his speech to the English parliament in 1607, when, contrasting the facility with which he continued to rule Scotland, with the difficulties he experienced in England, he said:—"This I must say for Scotland, and may truly vaunt it: here I sit and govern it with my pen: I write, and it is done; and by a clerk of the council I govern Scotland now, which others could not do by the sword." Thus, when calling a meeting of parliament, or a general assembly of the church, he stated the conclusions to which he required them to come. Even the courts of law, on several occasions, had their judgments shaped for them beforehand by a regal missive. A well known instance of this was the trial of some ministers on a trumped-up charge of treason, for holding an assembly which the king himself had authorised. Six of these honest men were incarcerated in the castle of Blackness for several weeks,

[1] *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, vol. vii., preface, p. xxiv.

where, however, they were generously provided for by Sir Walter Dundas, to whom they warmly expressed their gratitude in a letter. Having been voted guilty by a packed jury, they were, in 1606, condemned to perpetual banishment.

Another instance of the conscientious independence of this Laird may be referred to in connection with the king's letter to him, dated at Windsor, 8th July 1618 (No. 51). The occasion of this epistle was the meeting of the General Assembly to be held at Perth the same year, called for the purpose of passing the *Five Articles* to be imposed on the Church of Scotland, for bringing her religious ritual into nearer conformity with that of England. The king "earnestly" desires Dundas to be present on that occasion, and to attend the royal commissioner from whom he should learn his majesty's "pleasour." The articles were allowed by a majority of the assembly, but required the sanction of parliament before they could be enforced. For this purpose the parliament met in 1621, the members of which were urged beforehand to vote as the king wished them to do. Calderwood, the historian, who wrote at the time, informs us that, "The Laird of Newlistoun refused to accept a commission (for the parliament); yet was he admitted a commissioner, and by his affirmative vote frustrated the negative vote of the right commissioner, that honourable baron, the Laird of Dundas."[1] It is thus certain that Sir Walter opposed the Articles.

While thus preferring to honour the King of kings before his earthly sovereign, the latter was well assured of the loyalty and public spirit of his "traist freind" the Laird of Dundas. Accordingly he was entrusted with the royal

[1] *Calderwood's History*, vol. vii. p. 493.

commission for various public services of importance, and among others that of Justice of the Peace, and convener of the commissioners of the peace within the shire of Linlithgow; baron of parliament; consultative member of the privy council; and sheriff principal of Linlithgowshire.

In view of the king's visit to Scotland in 1617, he was requested by the Lords of Privy Council to make the necessary preparations, along with the other commissioners of the peace, for his majesty's "honest and orderlie" carriage through that shire (No. 49).

His majesty having intimated his purpose to visit the Marquis of Hamilton, in the same year, there is a characteristic letter from the latter to his "richt assurit freind the Laird of Dundas," inviting him to be present to meet his royal guest (No. 50).

In the reign of Charles the First, Sir Walter was again called upon to give proof of his loyalty and patriotism, as appears from the letters from the Lords of Privy Council in 1627, requesting him to assist in supplying soldiers for service against the French; and also to advise with other commissioners for the construction of a fort upon Inchgarvie. It would seem from this, that the ancient fortress erected on that island had been allowed to lie in ruins since the time of Lord Hertford's invasion in 1544.

Sir Walter Dundas married, first, Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander Oliphant of Kelly, by whom he had three daughters, namely, Elizabeth, married to Sir James Dundas of Newlistoun; Margaret, married to William Sharpe of Pitleakie; and Isabel, married to John, fourth Lord Torphichen. His second wife was Anne, daughter of William Menteith of Kers; by her he had George, his successor; William,

ancestor of Dundas of Blair; Walter, ancestor of Dundas of Magdalens, whose posterity settled in Ireland; Alexander; Hugh; and a daughter, Marion, married to Bryce Blair of that Ilk.

It has been well said by a recent writer, that "in generous munificence, liberality, and taste, none of these barons appear to have been more distinguished than Sir Walter." He meditated the purchase of the adjoining estate of Barnbougal, but was forestalled in that matter by the Earl of Haddington. He then laid out the money intended for the purchase in the construction of a fountain of a beautiful design, surmounted by a dial. This elaborate work, of which a description is given later, still adorns the lawn of Dundas castle.[1]

XIX. Sir George Dundas of that Ilk was served heir to his father on 30th June 1636.[2] He followed his father's example in devotion to the public interest, and in zeal for the sacred cause of freedom, both political and religious. Of this the concluding letters of the series afford proof.

In 1638 he subscribed the National Covenant, as did all the other members of the House of Dundas in the Lothians. He was made, in 1641, a Privy Councillor for life; was member of Parliament for Linlithgowshire from 1639-1650; served on various important public commissions, and among others, on the commission for stating the public debts; for plantation of kirks; for settling the Treaty of Ripon; for the trial of the Marquis of Montrose; and for visiting the Universities in 1649. He was also one of the Colonels in Linlithgowshire for putting the kingdom in a state of defence.

[1] Where it is carefully preserved by the present Proprietor as a historical adjunct of the castle.

[2] *Retour in charter room.*

By his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, he had three sons, namely, Walter, his heir; George, who also succeeded to the estate; James; and four daughters, namely, Christian, married to Sir Walter Seton of Abercorn; Elizabeth, married to John Hamilton of Bangour; Margaret, wife of Sir John Dundas of Fingask; Anne, wife of Sir Thomas Rigg of Athernie.

Sir George Dundas died in 1673.

XX. Walter Dundas, younger of that Ilk. He is mentioned in a charter under the Great Seal, of date 7th April 1669, to George Dundas of that Ilk, Walter, his eldest son, and Ralph, son of said Walter, of the lands of Echlin and others.

Walter Dundas was a colonel of horse and foot in 1643, and 1649: frequently on the Committee of War: commissioner for visiting the University of St Andrews in 1649. In 1651 there was a process against him in Parliament for his having the year before surrendered the castle of Edinburgh, of which he was governor, to Cromwell. The matter was remitted to a committee, and he was acquitted.

He married Lady Christian Leslie, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Leven. The children of this marriage were Alexander, who died young; Ralph, who succeeded his father; Walter, who married Jean, daughter of Sir Patrick Houstoun of that Ilk; Agnes, married to Sir John Foulis of Ravelston; Mary, wife of Sir William Lockhart, Solicitor-General; and Barbara, married to Alexander, Lord Raith, eldest son of George, Earl of Melville. Walter Dundas seems to have died before his father.

XXI. Ralph Dundas of that Ilk, who succeeded before 1676.[1] It was apparently this Laird who suffered persecution

[1] *Ret. Quinquen. Visit.*

at the hands of the Privy Council of Scotland, in the reign of Charles the Second. Some people were alleged to have been at a conventicle, and to have passed through the lands of the Laird of Dundas, in Lanarkshire. For this he was held responsible and heavily fined. It was of no avail that he pleaded his absence from the place, and his ignorance of any such meeting. To be a Presbyterian was sufficient to deprive him of any claim for justice.[1] His uncle James, in 1670, having attended a conventicle, was seized and brought before the Council; and as he refused to give the name of the preacher, he was sentenced to be banished to the plantations, and not to return on pain of death. He was, however, liberated some time after.[2]

Ralph Dundas married Elizabeth, daughter of William Sharpe of Houstoun. The children of this marriage were Walter, baptised on 26th May 1677; Thomas; William, baptised on 9th October 1681. This last was regarded by his father as illegitimate. In 1706, he disputed the succession with his cousin George, but at length agreed to renounce his claim on receiving payment of 15,000 merks.

Ralph Dundas died before 16th September 1686.

XXII. George Dundas of that Ilk, younger brother of Walter (XX.), was served heir to his nephew on 31st January 1690.

He married, first, Margaret Durie, by whom he had two daughters, Bessie, baptised 8th November 1671; and Janet, baptised 2nd September 1673. He married, secondly, on 12th September 1689, Margaret, daughter of —— Hay of Monkton. Of this marriage were born George, his heir; Christian, died unmarried; Barbara, baptised 27th December

[1] *Reg. Sec. Concilii. Decreta*, 8th November 1683. *Acta*, 17th July 1684.
[2] *Ibid.*, 11th and 28th August 1670.

1695, she was married to Alexander Irvine of Saphock; Robert; Helena; Margaret; Walter.

XXIII. George Dundas of that Ilk, baptised 15th July 1690. He was served heir to his father on 29th March 1706, admitted advocate on 23rd June 1715, member of Parliament for Linlithgowshire, 1722-27, 1741-1743, appointed master of the king's works for Scotland. He married, on 20th June 1718, Alison, daughter of Brigadier-General James Bruce of Kennet, and by her had a family of thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters. The sons were George, born 8th April 1719, died young; James, who succeeded; Robert, born 17th December 1722, captain in the army; Walter; George; Alexander, born 10th February 1729, captain in the Dutch service, 1747; William and John, twins; Lawrence, born 10th August 1734, married Miss Baxter. The daughters were Mary, Margaret, Alice, Janet.

George Dundas died in 1762.

XXIV. James Dundas of that Ilk, born on 18th June 1721. He was member of Parliament for Linlithgowshire, 1770-1774, appointed Colonel of the 94th Regiment, and died on the voyage to Jamaica on 29th July 1780.

He married, on 22nd April 1748, Jean Maria, eldest daughter of William, Lord Forbes. His children by this marriage were George, his heir; William, who died young; Dorothea, who was married, on 21st September 1769, to George Brown of Elliston, Roxburghshire; Barbara, born 4th July 1756, was married, on 15th September 1785, to George Ogilvy of Langley Park; Elizabeth; Alice, married, on 27th December 1780, to Sir John Wedderburn of Ballindean, Baronet.

XXV. George Dundas of that Ilk, was born at Mont-

pelier on 19th October 1752. He obtained a captaincy in the service of the East India Company, but perished in the wreck of the *Winterton*, off Madagascar, on 22nd August 1792.

By his marriage, on 24th December 1784, with Christian, second daughter of Sir William Stirling of Ardoch, Baronet, he had four children, namely, Christian, born 31st October 1785, married, on 5th June 1804, to John Hamilton of Sundrum; Maria, born 21st June 1787, married, on 8th April 1813, to Robert, son of Sir W. A. Cunyngham of Milncraig, Baronet; Ann, born 11th December 1791, married, on 12th April 1831, to Montgomerie Hamilton; and James, his heir.

XXVI. James Dundas of that Ilk, was born after his father's death on 14th January 1793. He married, on 20th July 1813, the Honourable Mary Tufton Duncan, daughter of Admiral Lord Duncan, and sister of the first Earl of Camperdown. Twelve children were born of this marriage, namely (1) George, born 12th November 1819, became member of Parliament for the shire of Linlithgow, 1847-60, governor of Prince Edward Island, 1859-70, Lieutenant-Governor of St Vincent, 1874-78, also of the Windward Islands, 1878-80; had the honour of C.M.G. conferred on him by the Queen; married in 1859, Mary, only daughter of the Rev. W. A. Clark of Belford Hall, Northumberland: He died, as Governor of Saint Vincent, in the service of his country, on 18th March 1880; (2) Adam Alexander Duncan, who now represents the Family; (3) Robert Henry Duncan, born 4th February 1823, married, on 12th March 1863, Catherine Anne Carrington, eldest daughter of General Lord Napier of Magdala, issue a son, Robert Napier, and four daughters; (4) Charles Stirling, born 9th September 1824, Lieutenant-Colonel Bengal Artillery, retired as Major-

General; married, 29th March 1856, Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Norton Knatchbull, Baronet, of Mersham Hatch, Kent: he died in 1895; (5) John Dalrymple, born 4th February 1829, married, on 9th April 1877, Frances Anne Mackenzie, youngest daughter of Donald Hume Mac-Leod (of Harris). He died in 1890; (6) Frederick Henry Fergusson, born 6th March 1832, married, on 19th June 1865, Ursula, eldest daughter of R. C. Mellish, of the Foreign Office: died in 1875; (7) Henrietta Duncan, born 1814, died 1877; (8) Caroline Stirling, born 1815, married, on 2nd August 1837, to the Hon. Henry Amelius Coventry, died in 1862; (9) Katherine Mary, born 1816; (10) Adamina, died in infancy; (11) Mary Jemima, born 1818, died in 1861; (12) Anna Maria, born 1827, married, in September 1853, to Maitland Wardrop.

Lady Mary Dundas died on 24th May 1867.

James Dundas, soon after attaining his majority, set about the erection of the modern castle of Dundas, from designs prepared by Mr Burn, Architect. "The ancient castle, built in the twelfth century, consisted of a massive tower, of which all the main features have been preserved, and which affords a characteristic specimen of the castellated architecture of Scotland at the most interesting period of its history." The walls are of great thickness, and the apartments are arched. A circular stair leads to the top, which is flat, and from which the view is magnificent. Attached to this tower stands the modern castle. "It is an extremely well-planned house, combining much domestic comfort with a considerable degree of architectural ornament. The principal rooms are entered through a richly decorated cloister of large dimensions. The entrance is on the south

DUNDAS CASTLE, SOUTH QUEENSFERRY.

DUNDAS CASTLE FROM THE SOUTH.

From a Photograph by Mr J. Lamb by permission of James Russell, Esq.

side of the building, but the public rooms look towards the north and east. The views from these apartments embrace an extensive prospect of the Firth of Forth, together with numerous seats, villages, and towers on the coasts of Fife and Mid-Lothian. A view of Edinburgh on the east is obtained through the openings of venerable trees, while the hills of Fifeshire form a beautiful and varied outline to the north."

The building of this magnificent castle proved very costly, and, along with various other somewhat improvident enterprises, may have hastened the financial embarrassments which obliged the Laird to dispose of the place, with the lands, in 1875, and thus the greater part of the heritage which the family had enjoyed for seven centuries passed into the hands of others. Nevertheless, a portion of the lands of Dundas, adjoining the estate of Hopetoun, together with the Island of Inchgarvie, the Carmelite priory of Queensferry, and all the properties in that ancient burgh formerly owned by them, were reserved to the family.

James Dundas, of that Ilk, died on 9th March 1881, at the venerable age of eighty-eight years. He was a man of great energy and remarkable mechanical ability; and had he been born in a different sphere of life would probably have left his mark in history. His eldest son predeceased him.

XXVII. Adam Alexander Duncan Dundas, of Inchgarvie House, retired Commander R.N., and Justice of the Peace for the county of Linlithgow, was born on 22nd January 1822. He married, on 25th March 1856, Charlotte, second daughter of Admiral Charles Hope. The children of this marriage are, (1) James Adam, born 15th January, died 7th February 1857; (2) Walter Henry, born 22nd January 1858, died 20th April 1886; (3) Charles Hope, born 9th

August 1859, Commander R.N.; married, 26th May 1897, Helen Burges, youngest daughter of E. Burges Watson, late of Japan; (4) George William, Captain in the 20th Hussars, born 30th March 1868, married, 17th August 1889, Isabel, daughter of W. Head of Derrylahan Park, King's Co., Ireland; issue, a daughter, Aileen; (5) Henry Walter, born 11th March 1872, died 31st January 1873; (6) Mary; (7) Ada Charlotte, married, July 1892, John J. Dodgshon, of Alltyrheiny, Pembrokeshire; issue, a son, Angus; (8) Gwendoline Maria; (9) Katharine Theodora.

Mr Dundas, on succeeding to what remained of the family inheritance, endeavoured "to concentrate the ancient rights and privileges of his family." Accordingly, he "erected a mansion house on the remaining lands of Dundas, in full view of the Island of Inchgarvie and of the Firth of Forth, and called his residence Inchgarvie House, trusting to hand down to a late posterity that great historical fortalice, which had continued for such a long and stirring period of history an honourable landmark in the records of the Dundas family."

This laudable design has, however, been so far frustrated by the high-handed proceedings of the Forth Bridge Railway company. In 1873 this corporation was formed for the purpose of bridging the Firth of Forth at Queensferry. They at once saw that without the support of the Island of Inchgarvie the scheme was impracticable. They therefore entered into negotiations with the late George Dundas, younger of that Ilk, through the late Mr Adam of Blair-Adam, for the purpose of obviating any opposition to the Bill from that quarter. Mr Dundas was naturally averse to part with the proprietorship of the island, but consented, on terms

INCHGARVIE HOUSE, SOUTH QUEENSFERRY.

From a Photograph by Messrs Valentine & Sons

favourable to the Company, that for a nominal sum they should be permitted to enjoy the privilege of erecting the piers required for the support of the bridge. The Bill was passed forthwith. But shortly afterwards came the catastrophe of the Tay Bridge, followed by the decision of the company to abandon their project, which was done by Act of Parliament.

In 1882, the new company obtained another Act for the construction of the Bridge now in use. In their bill they scheduled the whole island of Inchgarvie, without giving the statutory notice to the owner. In opposition to their rapacity he produced the royal charters, granted four centuries ago, conveying the Island to John Dundas of that Ilk and his heirs. The company referred to the agreement under the former Bill with the late Mr George Dundas; but it was argued that when the scheme was abandoned, and the old company ceased to exist, that agreement had also lapsed. Besides, the object of the late proprietor, in consenting to the agreement, was to preserve the Island in the possession of the family; whereas the action of the new Company aimed at despoiling them entirely of that possession. And in this, alas! they have succeeded, by means not altogether creditable. It seems, therefore, that in this age of boasted freedom and legal security, it is still possible for might to over-ride right. At the banquet in celebration of the opening of the Bridge, the Prince of Wales said: "Had it not been for the intervening island of Inchgarvie, the project would have been impracticable." The fact on which the Prince thus laid emphasis was that which the company, in their negotiations with the owner, affected to regard as of small account. The ancient proverb is thus verified, "It is naught, it is naught,

saith the buyer; but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth."

Like two of his recent progenitors the present representative has very faithfully followed the sea, and his record of travel runs to over a million of miles. He has spent much of his later life in the distant Empire of Japan.

In 1854, Mr Dundas of Blair left his castle and estate to the present chief of the family, being then second son of the late James Dundas of Dundas, but owing to the Scottish law of entail, since repealed, the will was disputed and the process failed. A second time was the property diverted from the original intention by accident, and it would almost seem as if fate forbade riches to flow in the direction of Dundas of that Ilk.

It is hardly needful to explain that Dundas of that Ilk and Dundas of Dundas are synonymous terms, or titles of honour, conferred by birth and descent; and with one exception this name has been handed down from father to son for twenty-seven generations, and is unquestionably a valued patronymic. It has been justly remarked by a contemporary, that "doubtless this designation is more coveted by those who can claim it than any possible modern peerage." He adds pointedly, "Any prime minister can raise a man to the House of Lords, but it takes seven centuries of Scottish history to make a Dundas of Dundas."

W. H. M.ᶜ Farlane, Lith.ʳ Edin.ʳ

CHURCH OF THE CARMELITE FRIARS, SOUTH QUEENSFERRY

DEDICATED TO THE VIRGIN MARY. – BUILT A.D. 1330.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PRIORY OF SOUTH QUEENSFERRY

The old Priory of the Carmelites is situated at the west end of Queensferry. There can be no doubt that the family of Dundas of Dundas, as their charter-chest unfolds, introduced the Carmelite order at the present site about A.D. 1330. The brethren were governed by a Prior, and the oldest extant charter is dated March 6th, A.D. 1440. It confirms to them and their successors a piece of ground lying in the town of Queensferry, with the yard and green adjacent to the Church of the Virgin Mary, and whole houses builded in form of a monastery, as also that piece of ground lying betwixt the burn which runs near the Cross of the said town on the east, and the highway and ditch that goes towards Echline on the south, and the rivulet running from the town of Echline to the sea on the north. Another charter by Sir Archibald Dundas of Dundas, dated 23rd June 1455, grants to the Prior and whole brethren of the Carmelite Church of the town of Queensferry an annual rent of five pounds Scots furth of his lands of Dundas, Echline, and Queensferry, with confirmation thereof dated 5th Oct. 1457.

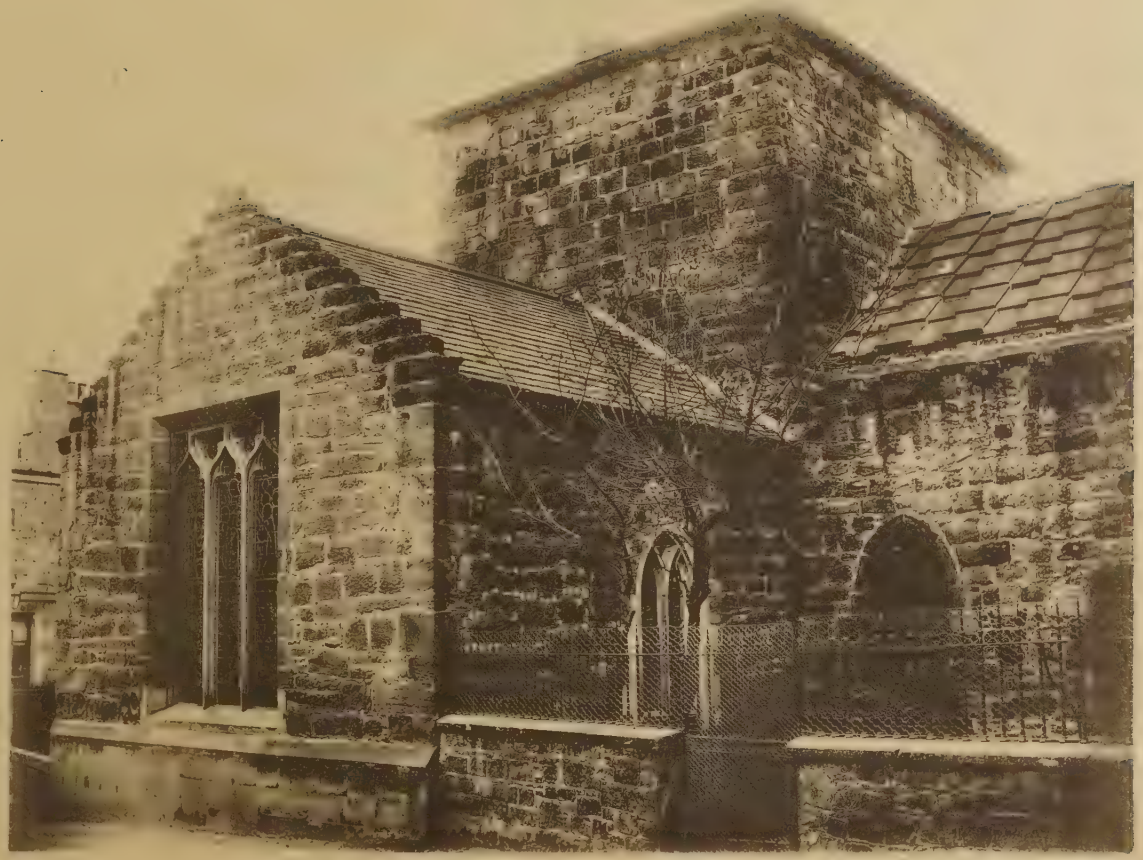
The church proper was, after 1583, let by Sir Walter Dundas to the Bailies and Town Council of Queensferry, as a parish church, with an obligation by them to remove from it when required. As the present parish church bears the date A.D. 1633 on its north wall, this arrangement lasted for

about fifty years. Since then, now over 250 years, the Priory church has been used as a burying-place for the Dundas family. At the present date the west end of the buildings has disappeared, probably within the present century; but the church proper, the south transept, and the tower or keep, are in good preservation.

The whole structure has the massive character of the later Scotch ecclesiastical buildings. The walls are of great thickness, in order to bear the thrust of the pointed arches, which form the roofs of the interior. The pointed vaults of the chancel and tower space are quite simple, being entirely without ribs; and the axis of the vault in the tower is at right angles to the centre line of the church. The openings between the space under the tower and the chancel and transept are both narrow and low, and have plain piers and semicircular arches. The chancel is lighted by three windows on the south side, one narrow window on the north side, and by a picturesque group consisting of one large three-light window and two small windows over it at the east end. Where tracery occurs in these windows it is of the simplest pointed form. The south transept has a square-headed three-light window of a much later character than the others. This window has been entirely restored as a memorial by the Marquis of Bute, to record that an ancestress of his, coming of the Dundas family, was buried within the sacred walls of the building. The device is appropriate to the origin and order of the Carmelite fraternity.

The vaults beneath the chancel were examined at the restoration of the church, but little could be discovered but the dust of ages. There was a stone tomb or sarcophagus above ground which had to be removed. It promised much

INTERIOR OF THE CARMELITE PRIORY.



THE CARMELITE PRIORY, SOUTH QUEENSFERRY.

From a Photograph by Mr J. Lamb

interest, as the slab on the top recorded that it had held the remains of the immediate ancestor of the Arniston family. Alas! when opened, it only displayed a mixed collection of old mortar and rubble, and the structure fell to pieces. The slab has been carefully preserved in the South Transept. Eastward of the Dundas vault several tombs were unearthed; these were not disturbed; and they still rest under the floor of the church near the precincts of the altar.

The space between the lower and upper vaults in the tower has been at one time divided into two floors, probably forming rooms for a priest, reached by a winding stair in the north-west angle of the tower.

The whole detail of the building is severe; the sedilia and piscina in the chancel have comparatively little work on them; the one piece of ornament being reserved for the external space between the two small windows over the large east window.

The Priory, as restored in 1890, is used for public worship, in connection with the Episcopal Church. The Restoration of the church was effected by friendly subscriptions under the direction of the Bishop of Edinburgh, whose kindly influence smoothed all difficulties. The further restoration of this historic building, which has been for so many years dedicated to the service of God, would be a great matter of rejoicing to the Episcopalians of Scotland, as well as to archeologists in general: and how many interested persons there must be who would gladly contribute to such a desirable end if they only knew of the deficiency.

THE DIAL-FOUNTAIN AT DUNDAS CASTLE

Mr William Wallace Fyfe in his work, "Summer Life on Land and Water," gives the following description of this structure :—

"A fountain of the most remarkable structure and elegance of design, which still graces the lawn in rear of the mansion. It is built of finely carved stones, now slightly covered with small ferns and lichens, but not one disjointed or displaced, and its compartments are sculptured round and round with the Latin inscription, a copy of which we subjoin. The dialling by which this fountain is surmounted we immediately recognised as identical with the lost art, so profusely exhibited in the works of the monks, as preserved in the superbly carved dials of Colonel Belshes' grounds at Invermay, where hearts, hemispheres, or any other hollow figures, are made to indicate the solar hours, exactly as on a common disk, with an ordinary gnomen. Here it is the same; and the thought struck us, whether, since it was this very Sir Walter to whom the Carmelite Friars' church and property were gifted back at the dissolution of that religious house, he might not have harboured and employed the brethren in this ingenious piece of work. The lower ledge or zigzag rim, for reception of the overflow of the fountain, is one of the most unique and beautiful notions ever executed in stone. This is precisely the point in which we have seen all recent designs for fountains miserably fail. And we scarcely could refrain from shouting, as

we saw this Byzantine-like moulding creeping, now boldly, now in modest retreat around the basement—'*Eureka!* We have found it.'

"The latinity of the subjoined inscription may, perhaps, more than all, be deemed to savour of the Friars. The first part of the inscription is highly classical, and renders itself as naturally as possible into something approaching English hexameters; but, if the second, which is almost macaronic, be not monkish Latin, we err very greatly. We are, therefore, strongly tempted to ascribe the work to the Carmelites.

Fountain-Dial Inscription at Dundas Castle.

UPPER COMPARTMENTS.

Vide lege cogita et fave
Saxa per et cavtes tvbvlis has dvximvs vndas
Fontana vt sitiens hvmeat hortvs aqva
Parce nocere igitvr fonti qvem visis et horto
Nec minvs Horari lædere velle notas
Specta ocvlis gratvsq : horis his vtere et horti
Floribvs atqve avidam comprime fonti sitim
Anno salvtis hvmanæ 1623.

See read think and attend
Through rocks and crags by pipes we lead these streams
That the parched garden may be moistened by the spring water
Forbear to do harm therefore to the fountain which thou see'st and garden
Nor yet shouldst thou incline to injure the signs of the dial
View and with grateful eyes enjoy these hours and the garden

And to the flowers may eager thirst be allayed by the fountain
In the year of human salvation 1623.

UNDER COMPARTMENTS.

Memoriæ sacrvm. In patriæ familiaq: ornamentvm, svi et posterorvm fvtvram memoriam, amicorvm pari—

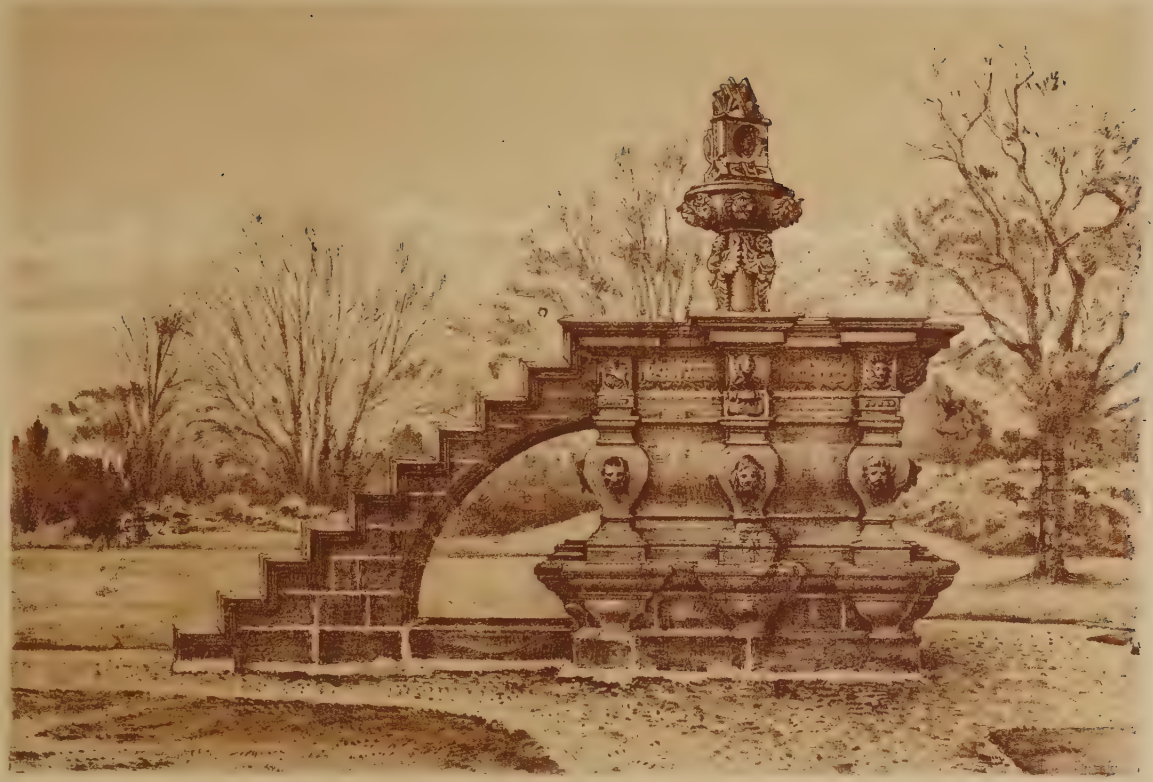
ter et hospitvm spectatvm adventantivm oblectamentvm fontem hvnc castello horarivm divarvm satellitio hortvm ædificiis mvris qvadratis compitis et hypæthris in altivm svbvectis cinctvm, petris vndiqve rvpibvsq: qvae solvm antea in commode insidebant altivs excisis, Do: Gval: Dvn. adornavit instrvx—

it an. Dom. cIↃ IↃcxxiii æta: svæ lxi qvisqvis es, qvi hvc invisis qvotqvot hic imperio heri semihecatææ larvæ statvimvr, malorvm merito formidamina vti terrificæ. indicant facies ne male tagax qvis horario avt horto manvm adiciiat edicimvs laverniones abscedite effractores absistite nihil hic prædæ est prædatoribvs.

spectatorvm hæc cvncta lvbentiæ heri avtem vsvi svnt posita nos vero qvae hilari magis fronte arridimvs ad aspectvm libervm amicos benevolos gratosq:

hospitis prolixe invitamvs ergo, hero, horario, horto, aroelis pvlvellisq: avdacter frvimini illo ad amicitiam et colloqvivm istis ad animi et sensvvm ivcvn—

ditatem. Mediocribvs hisce nobis contentis esse par est potiora aliis non invedimvs.



THE SUNDIAL. DUNDAS CASTLE.

Leaving to the curious to trace, with precision, the literal construction of this unique inscription for themselves, a free rendering of its subject seems all that is requisite to be given in this place :—

"Sir Walter Dundas, in the year of our Lord 1623, and 61st of his own age, erected and adorned, as an ornament of his country and family, sacred to the memory of himself, and as a future memorial of his posterity, as also an amusing recreation of friends, guests, and visitors, this fountain in the form of a castle, this dial with its retinue of goddesses, and this garden with its buildings, walls, and quadrangular walks, surrounded with stones, piled on high, rocks having been on all sides deeply cut out, which inconveniently covered the ground.

"Whosoever thou art who comest hither, we, so many half-fiendish spectres, are placed here lately by order, expressly for bugbears to the bad, so that the hideous show their visages, lest any meddling, evil-disposed person, should put forth his hand on the dial or garden. We warn robbers to depart, burglars to desist, nothing here is prey for plunderers! For the pleasure and enjoyment of spectators are all these placed here; but we, who rather laugh with joyous front, to a free sight, we bid frankly the kind and welcome friends of the host. Boldly use every freedom with the master, the dial, the garden, and with the garden-beds and couches—him for friendship and conversation, them for the recreation of the mind and thought. With ordinary things to content us here, is to be even with others—we envy not their better things."

Waldū fili cospatricij oīb; probis hoīb; tocius
me dedisse 7 gcessisse. 7 hac carta mea gfirmasse
milicie. illū 7 hedes suos. tenendū de me 7
i stagnis. in molendinis. in pcis. in pastur
tag; & uolo 7 precipio. ut iste pdictus hed
libe. 7 cū honorifice ut nullus miles de
tota tra regis Scocie. his testib;. Johe fili
michaele. helia d hadestādena. Witto d
rardo milite. Johe de ggin.

ñib; amicas ſuus tam ſuũis q̃ ꝑſertib; ſal. Sciatis
hetie filio hutredi dundas ꝑ ſeruitio dimidiã
ib; meſ in feudo 7 hereditate. in mortis. in aqſ.
ũ omib; rectis diuitis 7 ꝓtanentiis. Concedo
ſtã tram habeat 7 teneat tam q̃ete. 7 tã
rone tenet ubiul. 7 q̃et. 7 honorifice et in
um. Waldus filio baldewin. Robto d ſco
and. Witto d hellebec. Adano dapifo. he-

THE EARLIEST CHARTER OF DUNDAS.

WALDEUUS filius cospatricii omnibus probis hominibus suis et omnibus amicis suis tam futuris quam presentibus salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Helie filio Huctredi Dundas pro seruicio dimidii militis illum et heredes suos tenendum de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, in moris, in aquis, in stagnis, in molendinis, in pratis, in pasturis, cum omnibus rectis diuisis et pertinentiis. Concedo itaque et uolo et precipio, ut iste predictus Helias istam terram habeat et teneat tam quiete, et tam libere, et tam honorifice, ut nullus miles de barone tenet liberius et quiecius, et honorificencius in tota terra regis Scocie: his testibus Johanne filio Orm, Waldeuo filio Baldewin, Roberto de Sancto Michaele, Helia de Hadestandena, Willelmo de Copland, Willelmo de Hellebet, Aldano dapifero, Gerardo milite, Johanne de Gragin.

TRANSLATION.

WALDEVE, son of Cospatric, to all his good men, and all his friends as well future as present,—wisheth health: Wit ye me to have given and granted, and by this my charter to have confirmed, to Helias son of Huctred, Dundas, for the service of half a knight: to be holden to him and his heirs of me and my heirs, in fee and heritage, in muirs, in waters, in stanks, in mills, in meadows, in pastures, with all its rights, marches and pertinents: I grant, therefore, and will and command, that this aforesaid Helias may have and hold that land so quietly, and so freely, and so honourably, as no knight holds of a baron more freely and quietly and honourably, in all the land of the King of Scotland: these being witnesses, John son of Orm, Waldeve son of Baldewin, Robert of Saint Michael, Helias of Hadestanden, William of Copland, William of Hellebet, Aldan the steward, Gerard the knight, John of Gragin.

ROYAL LICENCE,— To John Dundas of Dundas, to build a Castle on Inchgarvie Rock. Dated at Edinburgh, 20th March 1490-91.

JACOBUS Dei gracia rex Scotorum Omnibus probis hominibus suis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem Sciatis quod cum avisamento dominorum nostri concilii concessimus ac tenore presencium concedimus dilecto familiari armigero nostro Johanni Dundas de eodem et heredibus suis plenariam potestatem liberam facultatem ac nostram licenciam specialem ad fundandum edificandum et construendum castrum sive fortalicium super rupem suam nuncupatam Inchegarde jacentem infra aquam de Forth inter passagia de le Quenys ferreys prout sibi melius videbitur expedire Ipsumque castrum sive fortalicium cum muris lapideis et fossis portis ferreis le drawbriggis tumlaris portcullicis batteling macheoling kernalis et skowlaris ac omnibus aliis et singulis municionibus et defensionibus que infra dictam rupem ymaginari seu construi poterunt circumgendum fortificandum firmandum muniendum et in altum erigendum et consumandum et in summitate eiusdem apparatibus et ornamentis bellicis et defensivis preparandum et ornandum necnon constabularium carcerum custodes garitores vigiles janitores et alios officiarios necessarios in dicto castro seu fortalicio constituendum et imponendum. Cum feodis constabularii et janitoris in talibus castris consuetis ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus et privilegiis ad castrum seu fortalicium spectantibus seu quomodolibet spectare valentibus sine quovis obstaculo impedimento aut revocacione seu contradiccione nostri aut successorum nostrorum quorumcunque predicto Johanni aut heredibus suis quovismodo inde faciendo in futurum Quare universis et singulis ligeis et subditis nostris stricte precipiendo mandamus ne dictum Johannem heredes operarios aut servitores suos quoscunque in edificacione et construccione predicti castri sive for-

talicii modo et forma premissis molestent inquietent vexent aut perturbent seu eisdem aut eorum alicui impedimentum aut obstaculum quodcunque prestent sive dampnum injuriam aut dispendium inferent quoquomodo sub omni pena quam erga nostram regiam incurrere poterint maiestatem. In cuius rei testimonium magnum sigillum nostrum presentibus apponi precepimus apud Edinburgum vicesimo die mensis Martii anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo et regni nostri tercio.

TRANSLATION.

JAMES by the grace of God King of Scots, to all his worthy men to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye that, with advice of the Lords of our Council, we have granted, and by the tenor of these presents, do grant, to our beloved familiar esquire, John Dundas of that ilk,, and his heirs, full power, free faculty, and our special licence, to found, edify, and build, a castle or fortalice, upon his rock called Inchgarde, lying in the water of Forth, between the Passages of the Queen's ferries, as shall seem to him most expedient; to surround the said castle or fortalice with stone walls, and to fortify, strengthen and defend it with moats, iron gates, drawbridges, tumlars, portcullises, battlements, machicolations, crenelles, and skowlaris, and with all other and sundry munitions and defences which can be planned or constructed upon the said Rock; and to raise and finish it on high, and prepare machines on the summit thereof, and adorn it with warlike and defensive ornaments: also to appoint in the said castle or fortalice a constable, keepers of the prisons, wardens, guards, porters and other officers necessary, with the fees of the constable and porters usual in such castles, and with all other and sundry liberties and privileges belonging, or that may in any way whatsoever belong, to the said castle or fortalice, without any obstacle, impediment or revocation or contradiction thereanent to be made in future in anywise, of us or our successors whomsoever, to the aforesaid John and his heirs: Wherefore, strictly charging all and sundry our lieges and subjects, we command that they do not molest, disquiet, vex or

disturb the said John, his heirs, workmen and servants whatsoever, in building and constructing the aforesaid castle or fortalice in the manner and form premised, or make any impediment or obstacle, or cause damage, injury or loss in any way whatever to them or any one of them, under all pain which they may incur against our royal Majesty. In witness whereof we have commanded our great seal to be set to the presents, at Edinburgh, 20th March 1490, and third year of our reign.

CHARTER BY KING JAMES THE FOURTH,—To John Dundas of that Ilk, of the Rock and Island of Inchgarvie: dated 14th May 1491.

JACOBUS Dei gracia rex Scotorum omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue clericis et laicis salutem Sciatis nos cum avisamento et deliberacione tocius parliamenti et consilii nostri pietatem et compassionem habentes de spoliacione dedicione et rapina quam plurimarum navium tam extraneis quam ligeis et subditis nostris pertinencium que diversis vicibus per Anglicos Danos aliarumque nacionum piratas extra aquam et rivulum nostrum de Forth rapte et spoliate fuerunt pensantesque immane dispendium dampnum et vilependium que nobis inde regno nostro ligeis et mercatoribus emanarunt qua in re de remedio providere opportuno cupientes dedimus concessimus ac tenore presentis carte nostre damus et concedimus delecto nostro familiari armigero nostro Johanni Dundas de eodem et heredibus suis Totam et integram insulam et rupem de Inchgarde jacentem in aqua nostra de Forth antedicta inter le Quenys ferryis situatam cum portu naviumque stacione prope eandem insulam seu prope quamlibet aliam partem terrarum dicti Johannis inibi adiacentem cum mettagiis anchoragiis le wrak et war ac cum potestate dicti Johanni et heredibus suis ad edificandum construendum et in altum erigendum super eadem rupe et insula de Inchgarde castrum sive fortalicium ad quascunque altitudinem longitudinem et latitudinem prout dicti Johanni et heredibus suis magis videbitur expediri cum vectibus ferreis propugnaculis portculicis le kernalis et macheoling ac cum omnibus aliis corroboracionibus et municionibus que ymaginari poterunt seu avisari pro custodia dicti castri cum fossa et carcere cum feodis et devoriis constubulariorum et janitorum ac cum omnibus aliis defensionibus que ibidem ut premittitur fabricari

poterunt pro custodia et securitate quarumcunque navium cimbarum navicularum aliorumque vasorum maritinorum ad dictam insulam seu rupem aut supra eandem causa securitatis adveniencium seu ab inimicorum invasione confugiencium pro quaquidem causa et pro sustentacione dicti castri et fortalicii Nos cum avisamento dicti nostri parliamenti et consilii ut premittitur Dedimus et concessimus tenoreque presentis carte nostre Damus et concedimus dicti Johanni et heredibus suis privilegia libertates et proficua subscripta videlicet de qualibet navi cimba seu alio vaso marino quibuscunque mercimoniis victualibus aliisve bonis quibuscunque in toto vel in parte onusta vel onusto ad seu supra dictum castrum et rupem in dicta aqua causa defensionis securitatis et auxilii advenienti ut predicitur et confugienti sex denarios bone et usualis monete regni nostri de quolibet dolio oneris huiusmodi navis vel cimbe de quibuscumque mercimoniis et bonis in eisdem contentis secundum quantitatem et equivalenciam dolii levandos et percipiendos per dictum Johannem et heredes suos constabularios aut custodes dicti castri qui pro tempore fuerint in perpetuum Et pariformiter de omni navi cimba seu navicula inonusta et vacua ad seu super dictum castrum et insulam in prefata aqua causa securitatis et auxilii ut prefertur venienti seu confugienti [de] quolibet dolio oneris huiusmodi navis cimbe vel navicule quod vehere potuerit si onusta fuisset tres denarios monete ante dicte per dictum Johannem heredes suos constabularios vel custodes [dicti] castri similiter percipiendos levandos imperpetuum cum potestate dicti Johanni et heredibus suis pro huiusmodi feodis et devoriis si necesse fuerit distingendum et compellendum et eadem ut prescribitur levandum et percipiendum pro sustentacione dicti castri et fortalicii provisione et preparacione machinarum pulverum et armorum aliarumque rerum necessariarum pro custodia et defensione dicti castri naviumque et cimbarum eidem confugiencium ac pro sustentacione personarum que dictum castrum pro tempore custodierint Tenendas et habendas totas et integras prefatam rupem et insulam de Inchgarde castrum et fortalicium cum omnibus et singulis privilegiis libertatibus proficuis et devoriis antedictis prefato Johanni et heredibus suis de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum libere quiete

plenarie integre honorifice bene et in pace in omnibus et per omnia ut premissum est sine aliqua revocacione impedimento seu contradiccione aliquali per nos heredes aut successores, nostros dicto Johanni vel heredibus suis inde fiendis in futurum Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Johannes et heredes sui nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris unum denarium argenti apud dictum castrum die sancti Johannis baptiste in mense Junii nomine albe firme si petatur tantum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus Testibus reverendis in Christo patribus Roberti episcopo Glasguensi Willelmo episcopo Aberdonensi dilectis consanguineis nostris Colino comite de Ergile domino Campbell et Lorne cancellario nostro Patricio comite de Boithvile domino Halis etc. Johanne domino Glammys Johanne domino Drumond justiciariis nostris Alexandro domino Hume magno camerario nostro Willelmo domino sancti Johannis magistro Hospicii nostri ac nostro thesaurario Venerabili in Christo patre Johanne priore sancti Andree nostri secreti sigilli custode Andrea domino Gray Laurencio domino Oliphant et dilectis clericis nostris Magistris Ricardo Murhede decano Glasguensi rotulorum nostrorum et registri ac consilii clerico et Archibaldo Quhitelaw subdecano Glasguensi secretario nostro Apud Edinburgh decimo quarto die mensis Maii anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo primo et regni nostri tercio.

Translation.

James by the grace of God King of Scots, to all worthy men of his whole land, clerics and laymen, greeting: Know ye that we, with advice and deliberation of our whole Parliament and Council, having pity and compassion because of the spoiling, capturing, and rapine of a great many ships, as well belonging to foreigners as to our lieges and subjects, which on divers occasions have been taken and spoiled furth of our water and river of Forth, by pirates of the English, Danish, and other nations; and considering the outrageous loss, damage and dishonour which flow therefrom to us, our kingdom, subjects

and merchants, and desiring to provide for the seasonable remedy of this matter, have given and granted, and by the tenor of our present charter, do give and grant to our beloved familiar, our esquire, John Dundas of that ilk, and his heirs, all and whole the Island and Rock of Inchgardy, lying in our water of Forth aforesaid, situated between the Queen's ferries, with harbour and station of ships near the same Island, or near any other part of the lands of the said John adjacent thereto, with mettages, anchorages, wrak and ware; and with power to the said John and his heirs to build, construct, and set up upon the said Rock and island of Inchgardy, a castle or fortalice, to such height, length and breadth as to the said John and his heirs shall seem most expedient, with iron bars, ramparts, portcullises, crenelles, and machicolations and with all other such fortifications and munitions as can be planned and devised for the security of the said castle, with moat and dungeon, with fees and dues of constables and porters, and with all other defences which can be wrought there as is premised, for the keeping and security of whatsoever ships, cobles, boats, and other maritime vessels, coming to the said Island or Rock, or above the same, for the sake of safety, or fleeing from the invasion of enemies: For which cause, and for the sustentation of the said castle and fortalice, we, with advice of our said Parliament and Council, as aforesaid, have given and granted, and by the tenor of this our present charter do give and grant to the said John and his heirs, the privileges, freedoms and profits underwritten, that is to say, from each ship, boat or other sea vessel whatsoever, laden in whole or in part with merchandice, victuals, or other goods whatsoever, coming to or above the said castle and Rock in the said water, for the sake of defence, security and help, and fleeing as is beforesaid, six pennies of good and usual money of our kingdom for each barrel of the burthen of such ship or boat, of whatsoever merchandice or goods contained in the same, to be levied and uplifted according to the quantity and equivalence of the barrel, by the said John and his heirs, constables or keepers of the said castle for the time being, perpetually; and in like manner from every ship, boat or other sailing vessel, unladen and empty, coming or fleeing to or above the said castle and island in the foresaid water, for the sake of safety and help

as is aforesaid, for each barrel of weight of such ship, boat or vessel, which it could carry if it were laden, three pennies of the aforesaid money, to be likewise taken and levied for ever by the said John his heirs, constables or keepers of the said castle: with power to the said John and his heirs, if need be, to distrain for these dues, and to enforce and take the same for the uphold of the said castle and fortalice, and for the providing and preparing of machines, powder and arms, and other things needful for the keeping and defence of the said castle; and of the ships and boats fleeing to the same, and for the sustentation of the persons who for the time may be keeping the said castle: To hold and to have, all and whole the aforesaid Rock and Island of Inchgardy, castle and fortalice, with all and sundry privileges, freedoms and duties aforesaid, to the aforesaid John and his heirs, of us our heirs and successors, in fee and heritage for ever, freely, quietly, fully, wholly, honourably, well and in peace, in all and throughout all things as is premised, without any revocation, impediment or contradiction whatsoever, to be made thereanent in future by us, our heirs or successors, to the said John or his heirs: Rendering therefor yearly, the said John and his heirs, to us our heirs and successors, one penny of silver, at the said castle, on St John the Baptist's day in the month of June, in name of blench ferme, if asked only: In witness whereof to this our present charter we have commanded our great seal to be put: the witnesses being the reverend fathers in Christ, Robert, bishop of Glasgow, William, bishop of Aberdeen, our beloved cousins Colin, Earl of Argyle, Lord Campbell and Lorne, our Chancellor, Patrick Earl of Bothwell, Lord Hailes, and John Lord Glamis, John Lord Drummond, our justiciars, Alexander Lord Hume, our great Chamberlain, William Lord Saint John, master of our household, and our treasurer, the venerable father in Christ John prior of St Andrews, keeper of our privy seal, Andrew Lord Gray, Laurance Lord Oliphant, and our beloved clerks, Mr Richard Muirhead dean of Glasgow, our comptroller, and clerk of our register and Council, and Archibald Whitelaw, subdean of Glasgow, our secretary: At Edinburgh, 14th day of the month of May, in the year of the Lord a thousand four hundred and ninety-one, and of our reign the third year.

COPY INSTRUMENT of Sasine in favour of John of Dundas of that Ilk, of the Rock and Island of Inchgarvie: dated 17th May 1491.

In Dei nomine amen. Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter quod anno ab Incarnacione domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo primo decima septima vero die mensis Maii indiccione nona pontificatus sanctissimi in Christe patris ac domini nostri Innocencii divina providencia pape octavi anno septimo In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter constabat providus vir Jacobus Gudlad vicecomes in hac parte supremi domini nostri regis personaliter accessit usque ad insulam et rupem de Inchegardy jacentem in aqua de Forthe inter le Quenysferrys situatam et super eandem insulam tradidit mihi notario publico subscripto quoddam preceptum sasine supremi domini nostri regis sub testimonio magni sigilli alba cera sigillatum ut mihi et testibus subscriptis satis luculenter innotuit perlegendum transsumendum et sub hac forma instrumentali fideliter copiandum cujus tenor de verbo in verbum sequitur et est talis JACOBUS Dei gracia rex Scotorum dilectis nostris Johanni Borthwik de Crukestoun Johanni Mowbray Johanni Douglas de Berntoun Willelmo Hamiltoun de Bathcat et Jacobo Gudlad ac eorum cuilibet coniunction et division vicecomitibus nostris in hac parte salutem Quia dedimus et concessimus hereditarie dilecto nostro Johanni de Dundas de eodem totam et integram insulam et rupem de Inchegardy jacentem in aqua nostra de Forthe inter le Quenysferrys cum portu naviumque stacione ac cum potestate dicto Johanni et heredibus suis ad edificandum castrum seu fortalicium in dicta insula pro custodia et securitate quarumcunque navium cymbarum navicularum aliorumque vasorum maritimorum ad dictam insulam seu rupem aut supra eandem causa securitatis adveniencium seu ab inimicorum invasione confugiencium prout in carta

nostra dicto Johanni inde confecta plenius continetur vobis precipimus et mandamus quatenus dicto Johanni vel suo certo actornato latori presencium sasinam dicte rupes et insule de Inchegarde secundum tenorem dicte carte nostre quam de nobis inde habet juste habere faciatis et sine dilacione et hoc nullo modo omittatis ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum cuilibet conjunctim et divisim in hac parte plenariam committimus potestatem Datum sub testimonio magni sigilli nostri apud Edynburgh decimo quarto die mensis Maii anno regni nostro tercio Post cujus quidem precepti sasine lecturam et publicam ostensionem prefatus vicecomes virtute officii sui primo statum sasinam et possessionem realem actualem et corporalem de tota et integra insula sive rupe Inchegardy cum omnibus proficuis juribus et proventibus prefate insule spectantibus seu quomodolibet spectare valentibus in futurum prefato Johanni de Dundas de eodem secundum tenorem carte supremi domini nostri regis per tradicionem terre et lapidis ut moris est contulit et donavit in feodo et hereditate perpetuis temporibus permansuris—secundo vero prefatus vicecomes descendebat de summitate insule vsque ad mare et ibidem statum et possessionem de portu et stacione quarumcunque navium cimbarum navicularum aliorumque vasorum maritinorum ad dictam insulam seu rupem aut supra eandem causa securitatis adveniencium seu prope quamlibet aliam partem terrarum prefati Johannis inibi adiacencium cum mettagiis le wrak et ware et rade per arenam et aquam prefato Johanni pariformiter contulit et donavit Tercio vero prefatus vicecomes tradidit prefate Johanni de Dundas unum denarium in signum et testimonium recepcionis privilegiorum libertatum et proficuorum subscriptorum videlicet de qualibet nave seu cimba aliove vaso marino quibuscunque mercimoniis victualibus aliisve bonis quibuscunque in toto vel parte onusta vel onusto ad seu supra dictum castrum et rupem in dicta aqua causa defensionis securitatis aut auxilii advenienti et confugienti ut predictum est sex denarios usualis monete Scocie de quolibet dolio oneris huiusmodi navis vel cimbe de quibuscunque mercimoniis et bonis in eisdem contentis secundum quantitatem et equivalenciam dolii levandos et percipiendos per dictum Johannem heredes suos constabularios et custodes dicti castri

qui pro tempore fuerint in perpetuum Et pariformiter de omni nave cimba seu navicula inonusta et vacua ad seu supra dictum castrum et insulam in prefata aqua causa securitatis et auxilii ut prefertur advenienti si quolibet dolio oneris cimbe vel navicule quod vehere potuerit si onusta fuisset tres denarios monete antedicte per dictum Johannem heredes suos constabulariosue custodes dicti castri similiter percipiendos et imperpetuum levandos cum potestate dicto Johanni et heredibus suis pro huiusmodi feodis et denariis si necesse fuerit distringere pro sustentacione dicti castri et fortalicii provisione Reddendo inde annuatim prefatus Johannes et heredes sui domino nostro Regi heredibusque et successoribus suis unum denarium argenti apud dictum castrum in die nativitatis beati Johannis Baptiste in mense Junii nomine albe firme si petatur tantum ut carta desuper confecta plenius proportat et testatur Super quibus omnibus et singulis prefatus Johannes Dundas de eodem peciit a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri publicum seu publica instrumentum seu instrumenta Acta fuerunt hec in prefata insula de Inchegardy hora quasi duodecima ante merediem sub anno die mense indiccione et pontificatu supradictis presentibus providis et discretis viris videlicet domino Johanne Lam capellano Archibaldo Logy Jacobo Dallyn Roberto Barton Jacobo Suderland Johanne Letil Johanne Broune Roberto Cunynghame Roberto Letil et Thoma Lyn testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego vero Patricius Johannis clericus sancti Andree diocesis publicus autoritatibus imperiali et regali notarius predictis omnibus et singulis una cum prenominatis testibus presens personaliter interfui eaque omnia et singula dum sic ut premittitur scivi vidi dici pariter et audivi ac in notam cepi indeque hoc presens publicum instrumentum manu mea propria scriptum confeci et in hanc publicam formam redegi signoque et nomine meis solitis et consuetis roboravi requisitus in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum.

PATRICIUS JOHANNIS.

TRANSLATION.

IN the name of God, amen: By this present public instrument be it plainly known to all, that in the year from the Incarnation of the Lord a thousand four hundred ninety and one, on the seventeenth day of the month of May, the ninth indiction, and seventh year of the pontificate of the most holy Father in Christ and our lord Innocent viii by divine providence pope; in presence of me notary public and witnesses underwritten, personally compeared a prudent man James Gudlad, sheriff in that part of our sovereign lord the king, and personally went to the Island and Rock of Inchgardy, lying in the Water of Forth, situated between the Queensferries, and upon the said Island delivered to me notary public underwritten a certain precept of sasine of our sovereign lord the King, sealed under the testimonial of the great seal, with white wax, as was clearly and sufficiently manifest to me and the witnesses underwritten, to be read, transsumed, and under this form of instrument faithfully copied: the tenor whereof follows word for word and is to this effect: JAMES by the grace of God King of Scots, to our lovites John Borthwick of Cruikston, John Moubray, John Douglas of Barnton, William Hamilton of Bathgate, and James Gudlad, and each of them conjunctly and severally, our sheriffs in that part, greeting: Whereas we have given and granted heritably to our lovite John Dundas of that ilk, all and whole the Island and Rock of Inchgardy, lying in our water of Forth, between the Queens ferries, with harbour and station of ships, and with power to the said John and his heirs to build a castle or fortalice on the said Island, for the safeguard and security of whatsoever ships, cobles, boats, and other maritime vessels, coming to the said Island or rock, or above the same, for the sake of safety, or fleeing from the invasion of enemies, as in our charter thereof, granted to the said John, is more fully contained: We command and charge you forthwith, that ye, without delay, justly cause sasine to be had to the said John or his certain attorney, bearer of the presents, of the said Rock and Island of Inchgardy, according to the tenor of our said charter which he has thereof from us; and

INCHGARVIE FROM THE SOUTH.

this on no wise do ye omit: for the doing of which we commit to you and each of you conjunctly and severally full power in that behalf: Given under the testimonial of our great seal, at Edinburgh the 14th day of May, in the third year of our reign: After reading and public showing of which precept of sasine, the aforesaid sheriff, in virtue of his office, first delivered and gave state, sasine, and real actual and corporal possession of all and whole the Island or Rock of Inchgardy, with all the profits rights and provents belonging or that may in any way belong in time coming to the aforesaid Island, by delivery of earth and stone, as the custom is, to the said John Dundas of that ilk, to remain in fee and heritage in all time coming, according to the tenor of the charter of our sovereign lord the king: And secondly, the aforesaid sheriff descended from the summit of the Island to the sea, and there in like manner gave and delivered to the aforesaid John, by sand and water, state and possession of the harbour and station of whatsoever ships, cobles, boats, and other maritime vessels coming to the said island or rock or above the same, or near to any other part of the lands of the aforesaid John lying there about, for the sake of safety, with mettages, wrak and ware and road: And thirdly, the aforesaid sheriff gave to the aforesaid John of Dundas, one penny, in token and witness of the reception of the privileges, freedoms and profits underwritten, namely, from each ship or boat or other marine vessel, laden in whole or in part with whatsoever merchandice, victuals, or other goods whatsoever, coming and fleeing as aforesaid to or above the said Castle and Rock in the said water, for the sake of defence security or help, six pennies of usual money of Scotland for each barrel of the burden of such ship or boat, of whatsoever merchandice and goods contained in the same, according to the quantity and equivalence of the barrel, to be levied and taken by the said John, his heirs, constables and keepers of the said castle for the time being, for ever: And in like manner, from every ship, coble or boat, unladen or empty, coming, as is premised, to or above the said Castle and Island in the aforesaid water, for the sake of safety or help, for each barrel weight of the ship or boat which it could carry if it were laden, three pennies of money fore-

said, to be likewise received and for ever levied by the said John his heirs, constables or keepers of the said castle: with power to the said John and his heirs to distrain, if need be, for the said fees and pennies, for the sustentation of the said castle and fortalice: Rendering therefor yearly, the said John and his heirs to our sovereign lord the King and his heirs and successors, one penny of silver, at the said castle, on the day of the nativity of St John the Baptist in the month of June, in name of blench ferme, if required only, as the charter granted thereupon more fully purports and testifies: Upon which all and sundry, the aforesaid John Dundas of that ilk asked from me notary public underwritten, public instrument or instruments to be made to him: These things were done on the aforesaid island of Inchgardy, about the twelfth hour before noon, under the year, day, month, indiction and pontificate above said, there being present prudent and discreet men, namely, Sir John Lam, chaplain, Archibald Logy, James Dallyn, Robert Barton, James Sutherland, John Little, John Brown, Robert Cunynghame, Robert Little and Thomas Lyn, witnesses to the premises, specially called and asked.

And I, truly, Patrick Johnson, clerk of St Andrews diocese, notary public by imperial and regal authority, was personally present with the aforenamed witnesses at all and sundry the aforesaids, and knew, saw, said and also heard all and sundry these things to be so as is premised, and took in note, and thence have made this present public instrument, written with my own hand, and reduced to this public form, and confirmed by my sign and name used and wont, required in faith and witnessing of all and sundry the premises.

PATRICK JOHNSON.

AGREEMENT between the Lords of Council and Margaret, relict of Sir William Dundas of that Ilk, relative to the completion of the Fortress of Inchgarvy: dated 8th March 1513-4.

At Edinburgh the eighth day of marche the zeir of God vc and xiii zeris, it is appunctit and agreit betuix the Lordis of Counsell on the ta parte, and Margret the relict of umquhile William Dundas of that Ilk, on the tother, tuiching the bigging of the house and fortilice of Inchegarvy in maner as efter followis, that is to say, the said Margret has tane upone hir the bigging of the said hous to be completit in all possible haist, to the furnesing and payment making of the quhilk bigging the Thesaurar sall pay wolkly before hand sa mekle as will pay the werkmen and stuff to the said bigging as the said Margret sall certify the lordis it drawis to wolkly as efferis. [*Acta Dominorum Concilii*, vol. xxvi. fol. 43.]

LETTERS

We James Erle of Arran Lord and Governour of yis Realme
gevin and grantit to our Lovit familiar Servitor James Inndale of
yat Ilk to be our maister of Stabill and to be maister Seruand
gif yat sall happin to be Clerk and maister Seruand / And gif yai
salbe twa maisteris in yat office He to be chief of yame he
sall ye tyme of our office of tutory and gouernale and Langa
indwring our Lyftyme gif we happin to ding to ye eirdis of yis
earthly Exhistens Wit our Hand and Seyll At
Edinburgh ye fiftene day of Januar ye Zeir of god ane
thousand vc thrie zeiris 25

1. *JAMES, EARL OF ARRAN, Governor of the Kingdom,—Appointing James Dundas of that Ilk to be Master of the Royal Stable, etc. Edinburgh, 4th January* 1542-3.

WE James Erle off Arrane tutour and guvernour of this Realme gevis and grantis to our lovit familiar servitour James Dundas off that Ilk to be our Maister of Stabill and to be Maister Sewar gif ther sall happin to be bot ane Maister Sewar/ and giff ther salbe twa maisteris in the office he to be ane of thame for all the tyme of our office of tutory and governance and langar induring our lyifftyme gif we happin to cum to the croune of this realme. Subscrivit with our hand and under our Signet at Edinburgh the ferde day of Januer, the yeir of God ane thousand v$^{c.}$ xlij yeris etc.

JAMES G.

(Signet)

2. *JAMES EARL OF ARRAN, Governor,—Licence to James Dundas of that Ilk, to intercommune with the English Army, for the safety of his place, lands, and goods. May* 1544.

GUBERNATOR

WE for the gude trew and thankfull service done to ws be our dalie familiar servitour James Dundas of that Ilk and for divers utheris reasonable causses and considerationis moving ws Be the tenour heirof grantis and giffis fredome and licence to him to pas intercommoune and speik with the Inglis men and army now being within this realme for byrning herying and distroying thereof To solist and mak gude wayis with thame for sauftie of his place landis and gudis fra daynger and skaith of the said army Providing alwayis that he mak na band nor oblissing with thame quhilk may be impute treasoun to him or his airis eftirwartis And will and grantis that he sall nocht be callit accusit nor incur ony daynger or skaith therthrow in his persoun landis nor gudis in ony wis in tyme cuming Nochtwithstanding ony actis statutis lettres proclamationis or chargeis speceale or generale maid or to be maid in the contrare or ony panis contenit therintill Anent the quhilkis we dispens with him be thir presentis dischargeing all and sindrie our Soverane ladyis officiariis present and tocum and thair deputis of all calling persewing following attacheing arresting journaying processing chargeing summoning poynding trubling or intrometting with the said James his landis or gudis therfore And of thair offices in that parte for ever be thir presentis Subscrivit with our hand At the day of Maii the yeir of God j$^{m.}$ v$^{c.}$ xliiij yeiris.

JAMES G.

3. *JAMES, EARL OF ARRAN, Governor,—Licence to Sir James of Dundas, to go to France or elsewhere beyond sea. Edinburgh, 8th February* 1544-5.

GUBERNATOR

WE for certane resonable causses and considerationis moving ws be the tennour heirof grantis and gevis licence to our lovit Schir James of Dundas to pas to the partis of France or ony utheris beyond sey thair to remane for doing of his lefull erandis and besines at his plesour for the space of thre yeris nixtocum efter the day of the dait hereof and forther induring oure will: And will and grantis that he sall nocht be callit nor accusit thairefore nor incur ony skaith or danger thairthrow in his persoun landis or gudis in ony wyse in tyme cuming Nochtwithstanding ony actis statutis lettres proclamationis or chargeis speciall or generall maid or to be maid in the contrar or ony panis contenit thairin Anent the quhilkis we dispense with the said Schir James be thir presentis Subscrivit with oure hand at Edinburgh the viii day of Februer the yeir of God j$^{m.}$ v$^{c.}$ xliiij yeris and wndyr our Singnet

JAMES G.

On the back are the Signatures of)

D. CARDINALIS CANCELLARIUS
A. ERL OF ERGYL
ERLL OF MONTROS
AR^{D} ERL OF ANGUS
WYLZAME ERLL MERSCHEALL

4. *JAMES EARL OF ARRAN, Governor,—Precept for receiving the Laird of Dundas on board ship. Edinburgh, 14th February* (1544-5).

GUBERNATOR

YE sall undirstand that we have giffin the Larde of Dundas oure licence to pas in to france Quhairfor ye sall resave him in youre schip nochtwithstanding ony chargeis that we have giffin in the contrar or to be gevin Subscrivit with oure hande At Edinburgh the xiiij day of februar.

JAMES G.

5. *JAMES EARL OF ARRAN, Governor,—Precept for Letter of Gift, to James Dundas of that Ilk, of the Escheat of Andrew Thomson. Saint Andrews, October* 1546.

OURE Soverane lady ordanis with avis and consent of hir derrest cusing and tutour James erle of Arrane lord Hammiltoun etc. protectour and governour of hir realme ane letter to be maid under hir privie seill in dew forme to hir lovit James Dundas of that ilk his aris and assignais ane or ma of the gift of all gudis movable and unmovable dettis takkis stedingis obligationis actionis soumes of money and utheris gudis quhatsumevir quhilkis pertenit to umquhile Andro Thomsoun and now pertening to our Soverane lady be ressoun of eschete throw the said Androis be convictit of thift and justifyit to the deid thairfore With power to the said James his aris and assignais to intromet and tak up the saidis eschete gudis and dettis at thair awin handis quhairever thai may be apprehendit and to dispone thairon at thair plesour And to occupy the saidis takkis and stedingis with thair awin gudis or to set thame to tenentis as thai sall think maist expedient during all the tyme thairof and with all and sindry utheris commoditeis fredomes etc. frelie quietlie etc. but ony revocatioun etc. And that the said letter be extendit in the best forme with all claussis neidfull Subscrivit with our said governour At Sanct Androis the day of October the yeir of God J$^{m.}$ v$^{c.}$ xlvj yeris.

JAMES G.

DUNKELD Thesaurarius

Composicio x lib

Lechmr

Laird of Dundass ȝe sall gar dispone frotir Thomas Young Carmelate frere
of ye Quenis ferry of ye quhilk heritage allway to hym be wtane tennentis. Dat
Chat rō to say Johne Norlum Williame Cowbrō Johne Inglis Jame Young Robt
Stellart Katherene Logy and peter Smyt quha ȝe allegyd wtane wtin alhis tō
hym And ȝit yai ar vnder ȝoll quhil yame yat ȝai will not pay yat yai aucht
to hym for he has na wyrkyng to bruk bpone this nos pray ȝow do Quhil
ȝe mait we owr hands &c Edinburgh ye penult day of Februar The
ȝeir of god 1 ay lt pleyne ȝouris

6. *MARY, THE QUEEN DOWAGER,—Letter to the Laird of Dundas, directing him to compel the Tenants of the Queen's ferry, to pay their dues to Thomas Young, Carmelite friar there. Edinburgh, 24th February* 1549.

REGINA

LAIRD OF DUNDAS ye sall gar ansuer freir Thomas Young Carmilete freir of the quenis ferry of the anuele rentis awin to him be certane tennentis thereof That is to say Johne Wilsoun Williame Benkis Johne Inche Riche Jamesoun Bessy Stewart Katherene Logy and Peter Smyth quha is awand certane victuallis to him And sen thai ar under yow pund thame gif thai will nocht pay that thai awcht to him for he has na uthir thing to leif upone This we pray yow do Subscrivit with oure hand At Edinburgh the xxiiij day of februar The yeir of God j$^{m.}$ v$^{c.}$ xlxix yeiris.

MARIE R.

7. *MARY, QUEEN DOWAGER, and JAMES, DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT, Governor,—Discharge to James Dundas of that Ilk of all fines incurred by him for absence from Sheriff Courts, &c. Edinburgh, 14th March* 1553-4.

REGINA

We with avise and consent of our traist cousing and tutour James Duke of Chatelherault erle of Arrane lord Hammiltoun protectour and governour of our realme and of ane rycht reverend fader in God (Johne Archbischop) of Sanct Androis thesaurair thairof by the tennour herof grantis ws to have ressavit fra ane honorabill man James Dundas of that ilk in assythment satisfactioun and pament of all unlawis panis and sowmes of money quhilk he or his predicessouris hes incurrit or war adjudgit and unlawit in for non comperances in Schiref courtis or utheris musteringis wapinschawingis or non comperance before the Lordis of our counsale or uther juge or jugeis within our realme to bere witnessing or to pas upoune inqueistis for serving upon apprising of landis takeing of cognitionis or ony uther maner of way for non bringing or reporting upon of letters deulie execut and indorsat to our justice or his deputis as thai that becom cautionar therefore or from entering of persones before our justice or his deputis or in uther greivances to ordene the sovirte for the samin unlawis of all maner of taxtis stentis and contributionis upoun . . . . any of thair landis rowmes and possessiones for quhatsumever actionis bigane and haldis us (weill satisfeit) and payit thairof and with avise of our saidis governour and thesaurair quitclamis and dischargis him, his airis and assignais of the samin for evir be thir presentis chargeing heirfore all and sindrie our sheriffis stewartis provestis aldermen and baillies of burrois and all uther jugeis and ministeris of law spiritual and temporal and thair officearis present and tocum and thair deputis to desist and ceis fra all proces of poinding trubling or intrometting with

the said James his landis or gudis for ony of the causes foirsaidis dischargeing thame of thair offices in that pairt by thir our lettres for evir Gevin under our Signet and Subscrivit be our governour and thesaurair foirsaidis at Edinburght the xiiij day of Marche and of oure regnne the twelfth yeir.

JAMES G

Joannes thesaurarius

(Signet)

8. *MARY, THE QUEEN REGENT,—Letter to the Laird of Dundas, requesting him to put the former letter anent the dues of friar Thomas Young, to execution against the defaulting tenants. Edinburgh, 25th March* 1556.

REGINA

LARD OF DUNDAS we greit yow weill forsamekill as we wrait to yow afor for this berar frere Thomas Yung And prayis yow put the said lettre to executione and gyf neid beis tak ane officear of armis with yow to pund and distrenze thame at ar awand the said plaice of the freiris to the sustentatione of the said freir The quhilk to do we commit to yow and him conjunctly and severaly our full powar be this writ Subscrivit with my hand at Edinburcht the xxv day of March anno 1556.

MARIE R.

Cousin & Cumd we grete yow well / we wrait to yow of before haiv yit we wer
abill to mak ane viage in ingland yis zeir. Nowe it is concludit yat ye intendow
betuix we and ane yung sister ye quene of ingland sall haid vpon ye aucht
day of september nixtocum And to yat effect we begin to tak ane iornay
towartis hir-vpon ye 3eid day of august nixt quhairof we thocht expedient
to gif yow aduertisment Praying yow hairfor effectuislie to put yowr
self in readines and addres yow-self with we in Edinburgh ye fyft day
of ye said monyth of august to ressaue ye diuertasing of we as alsso gudin
yow chuseris and sic wage as to hir ye honour of yow natiue cuntre
And will we verray acceptabill plesyr & pleasand yat we sall nocht be vnmyndit
fulfillit of yis we do we in
ocasioun / and to yow contentment ow to yr
Edinburgh ye 26 day of July 1562

9. *MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS,—Letter to the Laird of Dundas, requesting him to come to Edinburgh, in view of her voyage to England, to meet the Queen thereof. Edinburgh, 20th July* 1562.

TRAIST freind we greit yow weill / We writ to yow of befoir how that we wer abill to mak ane viage in Ingland this yeir. Now it is concludit that the intervew betuix us and our guid sister the Quene of Ingland sall hald upon the aucht day of September nixtocum And to that effect we begin to tak our jornay towartis hir upon the xvj day of August nixt / quhairof we thocht expedient to gif yow advertisment Praying yow heirfoir effectuuslie to put yourself in reddines and addres yow to be with us in Edinburgh the first day of the said moneth of August to ressave sic directionis of us as salbe gevin yow concerning our said viage as ye lufe the honour of your native cuntre and will us veray acceptabill plesour assurand yow that we sall nocht be unmindfull of the service ye do us . . . . quhen occasioun servis to your contentment . . . yow to God . . . Edinburgh the xx day of Julÿ 1562.

MARIE R.

To our richt traist freind the
Laird of Dundas.

10. *JAMES EARL OF MORTON, Regent,—Licence to George Dundas of that Ilk, to eat flesh during the forbidden time. Dalkeith,* 10*th March* 1575-6.

REX

WE be the tennoure heirof with avise and consent of oure richt traist cousing James erll of Mortoun lord of Dalkeith Regent to us oure realme and liegis gevis and grantis licence to George Dundas of that ilk under cure of medicine and his spous to eat flesche quhen thay sall think expedient during this forbiddin tyme fra the xj day of Marche instant to the xxij day of Aprile nixtocum In the doing quhairof we will and grantis that thay sall incur na cryme pane skaith nor danger thairthrow in thair personis guidis nor geir nor salbe callit accusit nor troublit ony maner of way thairfore in thair personis guidis nor geir Notwithstanding the act of oure previe counsale letteres or proclamationis past thairupoun or ony panis contenit thairin. Anent the quhilkis we dispens be thir presentis Gevin under oure signet and subscrivit be oure said Regent At Dalkeith the tent day of Marche and of oure Reignne the nynt yeir 1575.

JAMES REGENT

(Signet)

11. *JAMES EARL OF MORTON, Regent,—Letter to the Laird of Dundas, requiring him to keep Jame Armstrang of Hairlaw, in "gude suirtie." Holyroodhouse, 1st November* 1576.

RICHT traist freind efter our hertlie commendatioun In respect of the licence grantit unto yow to remane at hame fra the present jornay in accumpanying us at Jedburgh / we have presentlie send yow this man namyt Dwn Jame Armstrang of the Hairlaw / quhome we require yow to ressave And keip him in gude suirtie that he on na wys eschaip or eschew fra yow quhill we send for him / quhilk we intend to do sone efter our cuming to Jedburgh / Because he is nocht deliverit as a plege and not Bot for a bill / quhilk being redressit as promis is maid we will tak order thairefter for his libertie / And sa resting all uther thing to our new directioun in this behalf / we committ yow in the protectioun of the Almichtie / At Halyruidhouse the first of November 1576.

Your assurit freind
JAMES REGENT

To our richt traist freind
The Lard of Dundas.

12. *JAMES EARL OF MORTON, Regent,—Licence to George Dundas of that Ilk, to eat flesh in the time of Lent. Holyroodhouse, 16th February* 1577-8.

REX

WE be the tennour heirof with avise and consent of oure richt traist cousing James erll of Mortoun Lord of Dalkeith etc. Regent to ws oure realme and liegis gevis and grantis Licence to oure lovittis George Dundas of that ilk and his spous To eat flesche during this forbiddin tyme callit Lentren notwithstanding ony actes or proclamationes maid in the contrar or ony panes contenit thairin Anent the quhilkis we dispens be thir presentis Gevin under oure signet and subscrivit be oure said Regent At Halyrudehous the xvj day of Februar 1577 and of oure Reignne the ellevint yeir.

JAMES REGENT

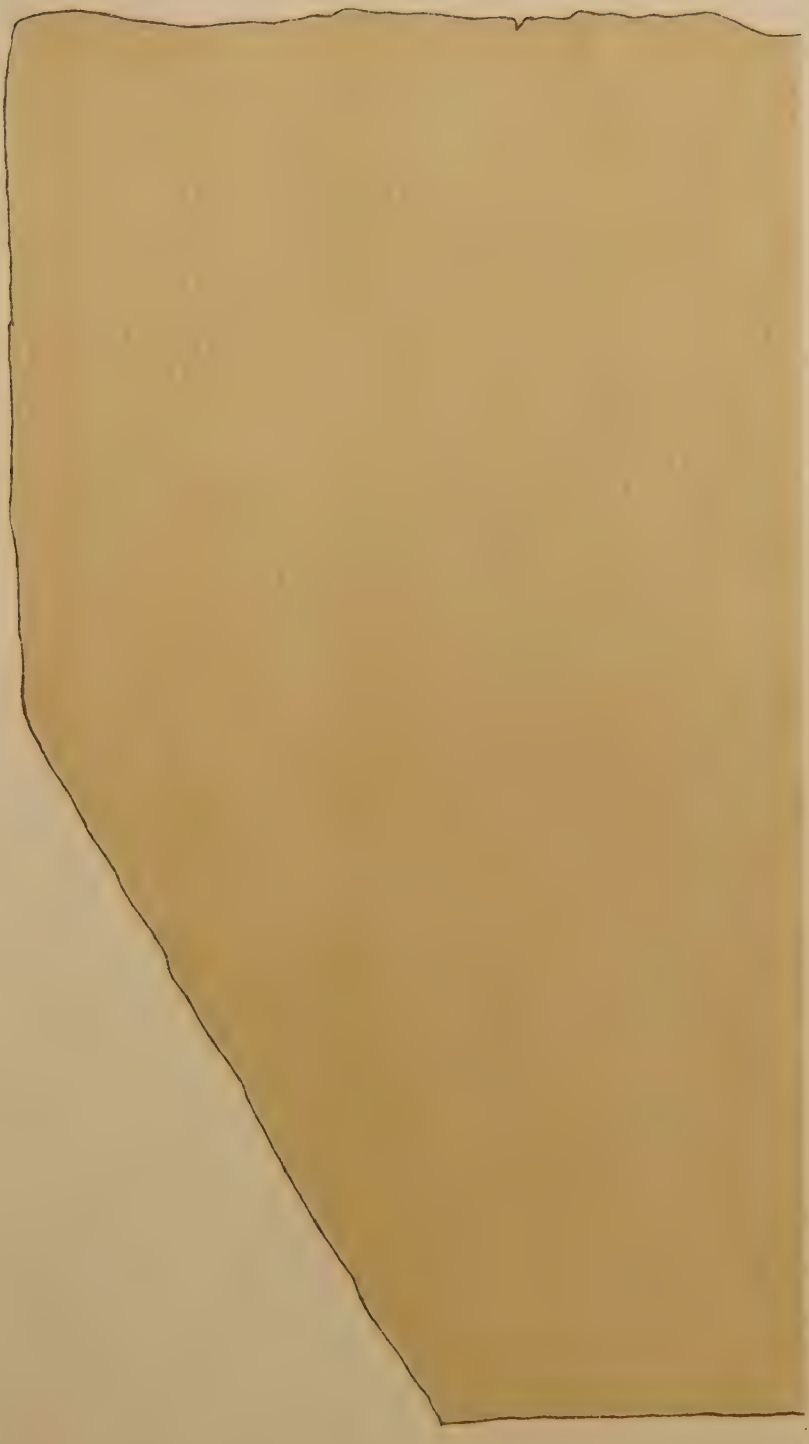
(Signet)

13. *JAMES EARL OF MORTON, Regent,—Letter to the Laird of Dundas, requesting him to attend the Convention at Stirling. Edinburgh, 6th March* 1577-8.

RYCHT traist freind eftir our hartlie commendatioun Thair is ane conventioun to be at Striviling the tent day of this instant Quhairat sindrie of the nobilitie will be present And becaus it is necessar that we be advisit with our freindis befoir the said conventioun We requeist yow effectuislie to be heir at ws upoun the nynt or tent dayis of this instant at the fardest Accumpaneit with your honest freindis and servandis in fensabill maner Quhair at your cuming ye sall understand materis at lenth Swa to meting we commit yow to God from Edinburcht the sext day of Marche 1577.

Your assurit freind
JAMES REGENT

To our rycht traist freind
the Lard of Dundas.



14. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—Letter to the Laird of Dundas, requesting him to come to a meeting of the nobility at Stirling. Stirling Castle, 8th March* 1577-8.

REX

WE greit yow weill fforsameikill as we have writtin for our nobilite to be heir at ws the tent of this instant for sic thingis as tendis to the quyetnes and commoune weill of this realme / Quhairfoir we will desyr yow to be prepairett with your substantius companie in paceabill maner to be at us withe all possibill expeditioun as guidlie as ye may/ evin as ye tendir us/ and wil declair your obediens towardis us / Sa quhill meitting we remit the rest / And biddis yow fairweill / At Sterling castell the aucht day of Marche 1577.

JAMES R̃

To the Laird of Dundas.

15. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—Letter to the Laird of Dundas, urgently desiring his presence at Stirling, with his friends, well armed. Stirling, 28th July 1578.*

TRAIST freind We grete yow weill We have upoun knawlege had be ws of the convening of sum of oure Nobilitie and utheris in armes apperandlie to trouble the present estate We have taken occasioun to wryte to yow and utheris our trustie subjectis desyring yow effectuuslie That ye faill not with your freindis servandis and dependaris weill bodin in feir of weir to be at ws heir with all possible diligence provydit to remane and serve as ye salbe commandit for the space of xv dayis as ye will declair your gude affectioun to our service and do us plesour Thus we committ yow to God At our castell of Striviling the xxviij of July 1578.

JAMES R̃.

G. BUCHANAN

To our traist freind
The laird of Dundas

16. *THE EARL OF MORTON,—Letter to the Laird of Dundas, desiring him to come to Stirling with all diligence, accompanied with his people. Stirling, 6th August* 1578.

RYCHT traist freind efter my hairtlie commendatioun I understand ye have ressavit the Kingis Majesteis lettre besydes his proclamatioun to cum to Striveling unto him for sick causses as his hines lettre and proclamatioun beris/ I had writtin unto yow at that tyme bot I thocht it nocht seaming to accumpanye his majesteis lettre wyth myne Bot hering now of sum untrew reportes maid unto yow geving to understand that his hines is nocht at libertie, bot materis ar done by his adwyse Thairfoir I have thocht guid to wreit this my lettre unto yow as my speciall freind to desyir yow to cum heir with all possibill diligence accumpaneyit wyth your folkis To await upone his hines and to knaw his majesteis awin mynd of the brutes and reportes that pass be the Lordis in Edinburgh quhairbe ye may knaw his hines awin pleasour This I will hairtlie desyir yow to do alsweill to ressave his majesteis benevolence and thankes as to eschew the inconvenient may fall incaice ye refuis And in obeyng of this ye sall do me verray greit pleasour Sua I commit yow to God frome Striveling the sext day of August 1578.

Your assured freind

MORTOUN

To my traist freind
the Laird of Dundas
etc.

17. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—To the Laird of Dundas, desiring him to come to Stirling, and to accompany his majesty from thence to Holyroodhouse, in view of the approaching meeting of Parliament. Stirling, 14th September* 1579.

TRAIST freind we greit yow weill. Having deliberat to remove Godwilling frome Striveling to our palece of Haliruidhous befoir the tyme of our parliament now approcheing We have thocht convenient according to the myndis of our estattis laitlie convenit to be accumpaneit with the nobill men and baronis maist ewest Desyring yow therfoir effectuuslie that ye with your houshald and honest freindis will not faill to be at ws in Striveling the xxvj day of September instant To accumpany ws therefra to Haliruidhous as ye will do ws gude service and pleasour Thus we commit yow to God frome our castell of Striveling the xiiij day of September 1579.

JAMES R̃.

To oure traist freind the
Laird of Dundas
1579

Dundas A. HAY

18. *THE EARL OF LENNOX,—To the Laird of Dundas, requesting him to come to Edinburgh, with the rest of the nobility, to advise as to delivering the king from captivity. Edinburgh, 27th August* 1582.

RYCHT honourable eftir our verie hartlie commendatioun Seing be the lait inconvenient fallin furth the Kingis majestie is detenit captive in Sant Johnestoun to the greit mislyking of his trew and faythfull subjectis And knawing yow to be ane favorer and willar that his Majestie be put to libertie and fred frome the dainger quhairin he is presentlie It is thocht gude that ye addres yourself to be present in this toune with the rest of the nobill men alreddie convenit and to be convenit the last day of this instant ffor your gud advyse and consultatioun to be had in the premisses as ye will schaw your self ane dewtifull and obedient subject to his Majestie And report his speciall thankis thereanent Sua for the present we commit yow to God frome Edinburgh this xxvij of August 1582, be

Your maist loving
freind at power

LENOX

To the Rycht honorabill
The Laird of Dundas

Effectuo mayst Lordlie Commendations &c. Assuring the
pnt Bearing date appearing to your Lowes Eslignes and professors of
the pfect of the Kings Matie present and to my and all their
truthe and constantie professed obedience and the manifest
abuse and confusion of the Lawe Synod Rome in all of Lords
Lawes made & Enacted both of his Matie all the treaty Statutes &
manifest & all such Synod Lawfull Rites & Ceremonies
of the Church Commanded & prescribed Wherefore We desire Your
Lordshipp & [illegible] & Your Lordshipp & all Synod Lawfull Rites & Ceremonies
& Lawfull manie. Yo Rome and Lawe & Civil & Temporall upon
Tuesday the first of September next ensuing Yo Lawe understand
the Statutes of Synod meeting in all Cases as Yo Rome declare
Yo and Lastlie to [illegible]

19. *THE EARLS OF GOWRIE, MAR, GLENCAIRN, AND OTHERS,—To the Laird of Dundas, requesting him to come to Stirling with his friends and servants, in "fensable maner," for the public service. Stirling, 31st August* 1582.

EFTER our maist hartlie commendationes fforsamekle as the present dainger appearing to Godis trew religioun and professouris therof the perrell of the Kingis Majesties estait and croun and all that hes trewlie and constantlie professit his obedience And the manifest abuse and confusioun of the haill commoun weill in all estaitis hes movit ws to remane with his majestie quhill the treuth herof be manifestit to all his hienes faithfull subjectis that with commoun consent the better remeid may be provydit. Quhairfore we desyre yow effectuuslie that accumpanyit with your honest freindis and servandis in fensable maner ye will not faill to be heir in Striviling upoun Twysday the fourt day of September nixt quhair ye sall understand the certantie of our honest meaning in all respectis As ye will declair your gude affectioun to sa necessar a caus and obliss us to acquite your gude will quhair it sall ly in our pouer Sa we commit yow to God At Striviling the last day of August 1582

Your assurit freindis

GOWRYE

MAR GLENCAIRNE

R. DUNFERMLING

PATRICK LINDSAY

BELLENDEN

A. CAMBUSKYNNETH

THO: M: GLAMIS

JAMES HALYBURTOUN

LA. MR OLYPHAINT

To our traist freind
The Laird of Dundas

20. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—Licence to George Dundas of that Ilk, to eat flesh during Lent. Holyroodhouse, 4th March* 1583-4.

REX

WE be the tennour heirof with avise of the lordis of oure secreit counsale grantis and gevis licence to George Dundas of that ilk his spous and sax personis with him in cumpany To eit fleshe als oft as neid beis during this forbiddin tyme of Lentren That is to say fra the third day of Merche instant to the nyntene day of Aprile nixtocum without ony pane or dangeare to be incurrit be thame thair throw in thair personis or gudis nochtwithstanding ony our actis statutis lettres or proclamationis maid in the contrair anent the quhilk and panis contenit thairin we dispens be thir presentis Gevin under our signet and subscrivit with our hand At Halieruidhous the feird day of Merche and of oure reignne the xvijth yeir 1583.

JAMES R̃

Cl^{us} REGR̃I

BLANTYRE

[illegible] of ye lordis of [illegible] tennentis and [illegible]
[illegible] of noblyman [illegible] and [illegible]
and [illegible] and [illegible] of ye [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] and of yat [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] and

21. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—Licence to John Dundas, younger of Newliston, Walter Dundas, apparent of that Ilk, and others, to depart from the King's Army and Raid at Stirling. Stirling Castle, 1st May* 1584.

REX

WE be the tennor heirof with advyse of the lordis of oure secreit counsale grantis and gevis Licence to oure lovittis Johne Dundas youngare of Nevlystoun George Dundas youngare of Breistmyln Williame Pollart of Rattinraw, James Kincaid of Carlourie Thomas Inglis in Auldlystoun George Spens thaire and to the haill feuaris and tennentis of the barrony of Auldlystoun James Pollart of Cowstoun James Cocherane of Barbachlay James Ros of Tortreven Alexander Akynheid in Strabrok Walter Dundas apperand of that ilk his housald men and companye with him David Dundas of Preistinche Thomas Mubray of Cammocht and William Mubray in Strabrok To depart and pas hame and to remane fra this oure present oist armye and raid appoyntit towart Stirling for resisting of the tressonabill attemptatis and repressing of the insolence of certane oure rebellious subjectis quha laitlie surprysit oure toune and castell of Stirling and detenit the samyn aganis us and oure auctoritie. And will and grantis that thaj sall nocht be callit nor accusit thairfore criminalie nor civilie nor incurr na harme cryme pane nor dainger thairthrow in thaire personis landis nor guddis be ony maner of way in tyme cuming. Nochtwithstanding ony oure actis or proclamationes maid in the contrare. Anent the quhilkis and panis contenit thairintill we dispense be thir presentis. Dischargeing heirfore all oure Judgis and mynisteris of oure lawis thaire deputtis and officiaris of all calling accusing trubling or in ony wayis intrometting with the saidis personis thaire landis or guddis for the caus foirsaid and of thaire officeis in that part be thir presentis Gevin under oure signet and subscryvit with oure hand at Striveling Castell the first day of May and of oure regnne the sevintein yeir 1584.

(Signet) JAMES R̃

ERGYLL
BLANTYRE

22. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—To the Laird of Dundas, desiring him, with his friends and servants armed, to accompany James Earl of Arran to the East March, to meet Lord Hunsdoun. Falkland, 31st July* 1584.

TRAIST freind / we greit yow weill / having directit our richt traist cousing and counsallour James erle of Arrane our chancellar to meit our trustie and weilbelovit cousing the lord Hunsdoun upoun the eist marche of our realme, for treating and conferring with him anent some wechtie effaires Importing greitlie to the weill and suretie of our estate / To the quhilk service seing it is our honour that he be weill and substantiouslie accumpaneit, we have thocht guid upoun the pruiffes quhilk we have had of your affectioun to our obedience To desyre yow in our maist affectueus maner / that ye faill not to addres yow to meit our said rycht traist cousing at Edinburgh upoun the tent day of August nixt weill horst and equippit with Jak and Speir and uther fensible array, accumpaneit with a substantious nomber of your honest freindis & servandis bodin as said is And disposit to attend upoun him induring his remaning in they partis As ye wald do upoun our self / being weill asseurit to do ws therein alyke acceptable and gude service and gude service Swa resting to your obedience we commit yow to God At Falkland the last day of Julij 1584.

JAMES R̃

To our traist freind
The Laird of Dundas.

23. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—To the Laird of Dundas, requiring him to come to Edinburgh to advise upon important communications from the Queen of England. Dalkeith,* 18*th May* 1585.

TRAIST freind we greit yow weill We have laitlie resavit answer from the Quene of England be Nicolas Aringtoun / conteyning mater of great wecht and importance meit to be resolvit upoun with gude advise and deliberatioun / Thairfore we requyre you affectueusly that ye faill not / all excusis set apart / to be at us in Edinburgh upoun the xxviij day of May instant That we may have your gude advise in this behalf / and that ye absente nocht your self from ws at this tyme for ony maner of occasioun / Seing the mater to be consultit upoun importis sa heichlie ws and our estate As ye will do ws acceptable pleasour and gude service Thus we commit yow to God At Dalkeith this xviij of May 1585.

JAMES R̃.

To our traist freind
The Laird of Dundas

24. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—To the Laird of Dundas, desiring him to be collector of the money for the Barons' votes in Parliament, for the sheriffdom of Linlithgow. Holyroodhouse, 23rd February* 1587-8.

RYCHT traist freind we greit yow hairtlie weill Sen the dyett appoynted for ingathering of the money ordanit to be ressaved for the barronis voittis in parliament within that sherefdome approchis and that thair is necessarlie ado therewith at this tyme We will therefoir effectiouslye desyir yow to tak the paynis to be collectour thereto And that ye will do quhat in yow lyis to the fordwart setting of this wark quhilk man ressave na delay Quhairintill ye sall not onlie do us gude service Bot also report oure speciall thankis therfoir Thus remitting the rest to your diligence committis yow to God ffrome Haliruidhous the xxiij day of Februare 1587.

JAMES R̃

To our richt traist
freind the Laird of Dundas

25. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—To the Laird of Dundas, desiring him again to accept of the office of collector of the money due from the small barons and freeholders, for their votes in Parliament. Edinburgh, 13th September* 1588.

RICHT traist freind we greit yow weill / We have assignit the secund termes pament of the fourtie thowsand pundis grantit to us be the small baronis and friehaldaris of our realme for thair wotis in our parliamentis and generall counsallis To be payit to our trustie counsalour the laird of Coldaneknowis Capitane of our castell of Edinburgh to be bestowit upoun the beiting and repairing of the same castell and monting of the artailliarie being thairin / And haveing gud pruife and experiens of your panis and travellis tane in ingaddering of the first termes payment of the same sowme assignit be us to the Maister of Glamys our thesaurer/ and doutting nathing of the continewans of your gudwill to the furtherance of our service / We have of new maid speciall chois of yow to be collectour for ressaveing of the same secund termes pament within the boundis of our sherefdome of Linlithgow quhair ye duell desiring yow maist effectuoslie to accept the same chairge upoun yow and inbring and deliver the same sowme to the laird of Coldaneknowis according to our lettres send to yow heirwith/ as ye will do us acceptabill plesour And quhatsoevir expenss ye mak upoun ingaddering thairof salbe allowit to yow in the first end of your intromissioun Besydis the quhilk your panis and travellis salbe rememberit as we may have occasioun offerit to your contentment Thus we commit yow to God At Edinburgh the xiij day of September 1588.

JAMES R̃.

To our richt traist
freind the Laird of
Dundas

26. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—To the Laird of Dundas, again desiring him to be collector for the shire of Linlithgow, of the money due from the barons and freeholders for their votes. Holyroodhouse, 24th March* 1588-9.

RICHT traist freind We greit yow weill We have appointit the third termis pament of the soume of ffourte thousand pundis grantit to us be our small barronis and frehalderis for thair votes in our parliamentis and generall counsellis to be pait to our truste and weil belovit counsellour Sir Robert Melvill of Murdocairny knycht our thesaurer deput to our use and behuif And hes maid speciall chois of yow to be collector of the same within the boundis of our sherefdome of Linlithgow quhair ye duell as ane knawin to be maist effectionat to our service Quhairfoir we desyre yow maist effecteously that ye will tak deligent panis and travellis in the ingaddering of the same soume within that boundis according to our lettres send unto yow heirwith as ye will do us maist acceptable plesour and gude service And quhat evir expenss ye bestow upoun officeris in collecting thereof salbe allouit to yow in the first of your intromissioun Besyd the quhilkis your panis and travellis salbe rememberit as we may have occasion to your contentment Thus we commit yow to God At Haliruidhous the xxiiij day of Marche 1588

JAMES R̃.

Dundas

To our richt
traist freind
the Laird of Dundas

27. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—To the Laird of Dundas, requiring him to come to Edinburgh with his kin, friends, and servants, armed, for defence of Religion, and the repression of conspiracy. Edinburgh, 7th April* 1589.

RYCHT traist freind We greit yow hartlie weill Understanding that thair is bandis practizes conspiraces conventicles convocationis of men in armes in sindrie partis of our realme without our previtie or allowance (quhatsoever hes bene reportit in the contrair) quhilk appeiris dangerous to the trew religioun and to the inquieting of our realme and persone pretendand our name to cloik thair unlauchfull doingis and to draw our liegis the rather to follow thame to thair greit inconvenient and truble of our haill realme We think it thairfoir convenient to be accumpaniet with a force of our loving and faithfull subjectis the better to resist all invasioun And as occasioun sall offer to repres the insolence of the movaris of this disorder desyring yow therfoir effectuislie that ye will nocht faill accumpaniet with your kin frindis servandis and haill force ye may mak armed with speris or hagbuttis To addres you to cum heir to ws to Edinburgh with all possible diligence efter the ressait heirof to accumpany ws sa lang as the necessitie of this caus sall require As ye will declair your effectionat mynd to our weilfair And do ws acceptabill service Thus We commit yow to God At Edinburgh the vii day of Apryle 1589.

JAMES R̃.

To our richt traist
freind the Laird of
Dundas

28. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—Licence to Sir George Dundas of that Ilk, to eat flesh during the prohibited season. Holyroodhouse,* ——— 1590.

REX

We understanding that our lovit Sir George Dundas of that Ilk Knycht is havelie trubillit with divers diseasses Sua that for recoverie of his health / and savetie from forther inconvenient he is advisit be doctouris of medicine to eat flesche/ as thair testimoniall reported to ws beiris Thairfore to have gevin and granted lyke as be the tennour heirof we gif and grantis licence to the said Sir George ——— his spouse and ——— personis in cumpany with thame to eat flesche at thair pleasour during the space inhibit be our lait proclamatioun viz. fra the twentie ane of Februar to the first day of Maii and siclyk upoun wednisdayis frydayis and setterdayis dureing the space of ——— without any pane perrell danger or inconvenient to be incurrit be thame or the number of personis foirsaid quhilk salhappin to be in thair cumpany/ Nochtwithstanding any of our actis of parliament lawis constitutionis or proclamationis maid or to be maid in the contrair / quhairanent and all panis contenit thairintill We dispense in thair behalffis for now and ever/ Subscryvit with our hand and gevin under our signet At Halirudhous the ——— day of ——— 1590.

JAMES R̃.

SR ROBERT MELUILL.

29. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—To the Laird of Dundas, desiring him to come to Dalkeith, to advise as to the preservation of his majesty's person and estate. Dalkeith, 24th April* 1591.

Traist friend we greit you hartlie wele/ The same gude God that hes presservit ws from all perrellis sen our conceptioun unto the present hour/ still disclosing and bringing to forther licht the mischevous practizes intendit be Sathan and his ministeris aganis our awin estate and persoun. Craved without dout at our handis sic ernist cair and diligence in tryell and condignne puneischement of quhasumevir salbe fund culpable thereof as of his holie law consuetude or practick of this realme is warranted/ And now the lait delating of the erll Boithuile and his committing to ward hes gevin us mair ample occasioun Quhilk mater tuicheing ws sa neirlie as can be/ and for mony uther respectis requiring the advise of our estaittis and sic as ar knawin to be best affected in advanceing of Godis glorie and preservatioun of our persoun and estate We have thocht meit effectuuslie to desyre yow as ane of the commissionaris for our shirefdom of Linlythqw/ all uther your besiness sett a part To addres your selff heir the vj day of May nixttocum/ quhair be your presence and continuance with the rest writtin for in lyk maner sic formale ordour may be taikin as salbe resolved upoun and eftir dew consideratioun thocht maist requisit Thus luiking for your keiping of that dyett preceislie as ye tender ws quhom it cheiflie concernis We commit you to Godis protectioun At Dalkeith the xxiiij of Apryle 1591.

JAMES R̃.

To our traist freind
The Lard of Dundas

30. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—To the Laird of Dundas, requesting him to come to court, upon urgent business. Holyroodhouse, 2nd April* 1592.

TRAIST freind we greit you hartlie wele The present is effectuuslie to requeist and desyre you/ That indelayedlie upoun the recept heirof ye addres your selff toward ws/ for sic occasioun as ye salbe particularlie acquaint with at your cuming Quhairunto lippaning assuredlie we commit you in the meantyme to Godis protectioun from Halyruidhouse the secund of Apryle 1592.

JAMES R̃.

To our traist freind
the Larde of Dundas

31. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—To the Laird of Dundas, desiring him to prepare to accompany his majesty towards Teviotdale, for the repression of disorder. Dalkeith, 30th September* 1592.

TRAIST freind we greit you hartlie wele As the gentill usage and lenitie schawin at all tymis heirtofoir toward our subiectis hes maid thame to leif under that cairles securitie that our soverane proclamationis have not bene sa dewlie respected as the importance and necessitie of the erandis requirit Swa hes it gevin ws occasioun to resolve a course quhairby we may ressave bettir obedience, quhairof we have thocht meit heirby to mak you advertesed And that upoun sum occasionis contenit in our publict proclamatioun (quhilk will cum to your knawlege) We have fund it expedient to continew the last appointed raid to the tent day of October nixt to-cum/ To quhilk tyme we will desyre yow in maist earnist maner to prepair yourselff and not to faill to meit and accumpany ws as ye salbe directed/ As thairby ye will kyth your zeale and affectioun toward our croun and service besyde the reporting of our speciall thankis/ and concurr with your help to the purgeing and conqueisching in a maner of sic boundes specialie of Teviotdaill as hes schawen of thair dewitie and allegeance toward ws being infected with the repair and hant of our notorious rebellis/ and in that respect to be repute na les culpable nor thame selffis and equalie to be persewit Thus luiking assuredlie for your conformitie (all excuses sett a part) as ye evir wilbe partakare of our gudwill and favour We commit yow to Godis protectioun from Dalkeith the last day of September 1592.

JAMES R̃.

To our traist freind
The Larde of Dundas

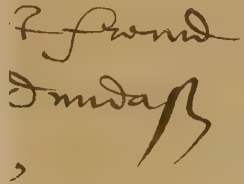
32. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—To the Laird of Dundas, proposing a new method of training the people for war. Holyroodhouse, 24th September* 1599.

RICHT traist freind We greit yow hairtlie weill Quhair as the greit disordour that hes bein in tyme bipast in the estate of our weirfair to the heavie domage of our predicessouris adverteisses us now in tyme of peax to be cairfull to foirsie sum convenient remeid It being uncertaine how sone the occasione sall fall out by sic necessitie as can not be eschewit And since the caus of our skaith proceidis of na thing samekill as lack of commandement quhilk hes bein causit by our custume of service in weiris everie man attending upone his maister or cheif without airt or discipline And seing your service is upone affectione towardis us without wage or payment quhairby it war hard without your consent to restrict yow be ony uther commandement than that quhairof be ressoun of baith your weill and honour ye suld allow Thairfoir we haif thocht expedient by thir presentis to advertise yow that be the advyse of sum of our best effectet subjectis of all estaits We haif thocht meit that everie nobill man baroun and vassell halding immediatelie of us quhatsumevir landis ather temporall or spirituall sall resolve him with the estait of his manred and service in weirfair that he aucht to us and condiscend quhat speciall nowmer he may set out and of his speciall freindship quhome he lykis best quha ather hes bein tranit up in foreyne weiris or is abill or is disposit to lerne how to leid companeis ather on hors or fut and to dress thame in thair armour convenientlie And appoint ilk monnonday for thair mustering and exercesing thame selfis in faittis of Armes And anes in the moneth they to be revewit of thair maister That quhen necessitie sall require they may be mair abill ather to persew or defend And becaus we haif at all tymes fund the

pruif of your willingnes in our service we haif thocht guid particularlie to requeist yow not onlie to dispose your awin pepill to the effect foirsaid prepair thame in armour geve us in your roll als weill the nowmer ye will assure us of and thair sort of armour betuix and the xxv day of October nixt Bot lykwaies baith by your counsall and exampill to encurage your nychtbours and all utheris your freindis and followaris to tak the lyk course not doubting bot gyf the same be wyselie considderit it salbe fund proffitabill for our service to the honour and weill of everie particulare and na thing hurtfull to any This is the natour of scottis [men] still to reject guid courses becaus they are thocht novelteis Bot since this nather augmentis the charges nor bindis any bot to the obedience of thame of quhome thame selfis haif maid chois We luik that ye (will) endevour your selfis to remove that errour frome the ignorantes And (by) your counsall and exampill encurage thame to follow it furth As ye will do us acceptabill service and will mereit our speciall thankis This remitting to your guid inclinatione to our service We committ yow to God ffrome Halyruidhous the xxiiij day of September 1599.

JAMES R̃

To our richt traist freind
the Laird of Dundas



33. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—To the Laird of Dundas, inviting him to be present at the baptism of the Prince, and requesting him to send in a supply of venison for that occasion, Linlithgow, 6th December* 1600.

RICHT traist freind we greit you hertlie wele The solempnitie of the Baptisme of our dearest sone being appointit at Halyruidhous upoun the xxiij day of December instant / quhairat sum princis of France strangearis with the speciallis of our nobilitie being invyted to be present / Necessar it is that great provisioun guid cheir and sic uther thingis necessar for decoratioun thairof be provydit / Quhilkis can not be had without the help of sum of our loving subjectis quhairof accompting you ane of the speciallis We have thocht gude to requeist you effectuusly To propyne ws with vennysoun wyld meit brissell foulis caponis with sic uther provisioun as is maist seasonabill for that tyme and earand to be send in to Halyruidhous upoun the xx day of the said moneth of December instant / And heirwithall to Inveit you to be present at that solempnitie to tak pairt of your awne guid cheir As ye tender our honnour and the honnour of the cuntrey Swa we commit you to God from Linlychtqw this vj of December 1600.

JAMES R̃.

To our richt traist freind
The Laird of Dundas

34. *JAMES MARQUIS OF HAMILTON,—To Sir Walter Dundas, requesting him to meet him at Linlithgow. Hamilton, 18th October* 1606.

RICHT honourabill and weilbeloveit cousing I haveing to do to be in Lychtqow the 24 of this instant for verie necessar caus quhairwith ye salbe aquent at meiting I will hartlie request yow to be present with me thair and to meit me to that effect the 23 day of this instant quhilk is Thuirsday nixt be thre houris efternon at the brig of Lychtqow as ye wald do me [plesour] lyk as I sall be cairfull quhen ye have to do to undertak greater panes to the furderance of any thing may tend to your weill Sa refering to our meiting I commit yow hartlie to God Hammiltoun the 18 of October 1606.

Your assuirit loveing
cousing at power
J. HAMILTON

To the rycht honorabill
and our loveing cousing
SIR WALTER DUNDAS

35. *JAMES MARQUIS OF HAMILTON,—To Dundas of that Ilk, entreating him to meet him at Corstorphin, and convoy him to Edinburgh. Hamilton, 2nd March* (16—).

RICHT honourabill and weilbeloveit freind Haveing sic necessar occasiounis of my awne quhilk requyris my presence in Edinburgh the xxviij day of this instant thair to be advysit heirinto with my maist honourabill and loveing freindis for my greater weill And haveing had ever proif of your guid affectioun to this hous and to my self in particular I have thocht guid to Intreat yow ernestlie that ye wald honour me at that tyme with your presence and to that effect meit me at Curstorphin the said day be thre houris efter none thairfra to convoy me to the towne and duiring my remaneing thair quhilk sall nocht exceid twa or thre dayis assuiring yow that quhen thair sall present any sic occasioun of youris I sall lack na guidwill to Imploy my self for the furderance thairof to the uttermost as ye sall prove upon the lest advertesment Quhairto refering and our meiting I commit yow hartly to Godis protectioun and restis

Your assuirit guid freind
J. HAMILTON

Hamiltoun the 2nd
of March

(To the) rycht honourabill
(and our speciall) guid freind
. . . DUNDAS of that ilk

36. *JAMES, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN,—To Dundas of that Ilk, desiring him to be present at the Convention of Estates at Edinburgh. Newmarket, 24th November* 1608.

JAMES R̃.

TRUSTIE and weilbeloved we greit yow weill. The reporte made unto us by the commissioneris of the late generall assembly, of the proceidingis therein, and of the great zeale and affection kyithed in all sortis of people there, for the advancement of Godis glorye and suppressing of the common enimye And herewith also of the happie unitie and concord amongis the clergie, did give us no small cause of joye and contentment, that in this last age of the world, wherein superstition and errour abroade hes taken so greate rooteing, that nevertheles within thir our dominions God hes bene pleased to reserve an handfull to himself who have never bowed knee to Baall. And as we doe accknowledg our selfis in dewtie to God, bound to be a nurse-father of his church, a protectour of all true professoris, and a persecutour of all the enimyes of the trueth, that so they may either be reclaymed or then brought to that case that they may be no more feared, since all these who are affected to this Romish superstition, may justly be suspected as dangerous subjectis in the staite, so for the better countenancing of the proceidingis of that generall assembly, we have appointed a convention of our estatis of that Kingdome to meitt at Edinburgh the 26 of January nixt, to the effect that such thingis as may furder the advancement of the gospell and suppressing of the enimye maye be then entreated of, consulted, advysed, and concluded, wherein there salbe no want either of our goodwill, power or authoritie, desyring yow to be present thereat, and to utter your loveing care and affection to the weill of that church and advancement of the religion professed, wherein yow sall doe us acceptable service And so we bid you fareweill from our Court at Newmarkett the 24 of November 1608.

To our trusty & welbeloved
DUNDAS of that ilk

37. *THE LORDS OF PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND,—To the Laird of Dundas, informing him of his appointment as Convener of the Commissioners of the Peace within the shire of Linlithgow. Edinburgh, 4th October* 1610.

RIGHT traist freind after oure hartlie commendationis, The kingis majestie out of his singular wisdome and princelie regaird towardis the establishing of ane universall obedience and ane perfyte and setled peace ovir all the cornaris of this his majesteis kingdome haveing by the consent and auctoritie of his parliament concludit and ordanit that commissionaris sould be nominat and appoint in every schyre who sould haif a cair to see the peace preservit and all such occasionis preventit as micht breid the violatioun of the same peace, or forceable contempt of his majesteis auctoritie Thair is now choise maid of a selectit nomber of personis for that effect within every schyre of this kingdome / And one speciall persone is specialie designit and appointit in every schyre to be the convener of the remanent commissionaris and to haif the keeping of the commissioun and of all suche recordis and writtis as sall concerne the same / And you ar nominat and appointit for that effect within the boundis of the schyrefdome of Lynlythqw / And thairfoir we haif herewith sent unto you the commissioun and instructionis for that schyrefdome Requeisting and desyreing you by your lettres to convene the rest of the commissionaris with such convenient expeditioun as goodlie you may in the heid burgh of the schyre / And thair schew unto thame the commissioun and instructionis that thay may knaw and conditionis of the same and the credit and auctoritate gevin unto thame / desyre thame to accept the commissioun upoun thame and to appoint the nixt tymes and places of

thair meeting according to the instructionis / and that every one of thame be cairfull so far as in thame lyis to dischairge that dewty in the executioun of the said commissioun whiche his majestie and his counsell doeth repoise in thame / quhairby as thay sall gif unto his sacred majestie good contentment and satisfactioun whiche no dout his majestie will accordinglie remember so will thay approve thame selffis unto the haill countrey honnest and famous personis worthy of farder credite and preferment heirefter, And recommending this to your speciall cair and diligence we bid you hartelie fairweele from Edinburgh the fourte day of October 1610.

Your verie good freindis

Jo: Prestoun — Marshall

Kilsayth — Lothiane

S. R. Cokburne — Blantyre

S. G. Murray

Sr. Robert Meluill

To our right traist freind
The Laird of Dundas

38. *ALEXANDER, EARL OF DUNFERMLINE, LORD CHANCELLOR,—To the Laird of Dundas informing him of the king's desire to have additional Commissioners of the Peace for the shire of Linlithgow. Edinburgh, 6th June* 1611.

RICHT traist freind after oure hairtlie commendationis / The kingis majestie having gevin directioun that one or twa commissionaris salbe adjoinit to the commissionaris of the peace within that shyrefdome of Lynlythqw / These are thairfoir to requeist and desire you to send in the commissioun to us heir to the effect the samen may be writtin over and it salbe send bak agane to you with diligence So we committ you to God frome Edinburgh the saxt day of Junii 1611 /

Your very goode freind
AL : CANCELL$^{S.}$

To my richt traist freind
The Laird of Dundas

39. *ALEXANDER EARL OF DUNFERMLINE, LORD CHANCELLOR, and SIR ALEXANDER HAY, SECRETARY OF STATE,— To the Laird of Dundas, requesting to meet with the Privy Council, to advise anent the Justices of the Peace. Edinburgh, 11th February* 1612.

TRAIST freind after oure hartlie commendationis, The kingis majestie continewing in his princelie resolutioun that the Justices of peace laitlie established be his majesteis most prudent directioun / salbe assisted be all suche goode meanes as may fordar and advance that service / And that the grevanceis pretendit be thame as lattis and impedimentis to the service salbe hard be suche of his majesteis counsell as his hienes hes selectit and maid chois of for that eirand / sua that the saidis Justices of peace sall not haif occasioun to trouble and weyrie thame selffis unneceesarlie to repair to his majestie / We haif thairfoir appointit a meeting of some speciall personis of the saidis Justices of peace to be heir at Edinburgh upon the fourt day of Marche nixtocome to confer with these of the counsell whom his majestie hes put in trust of this busynes / alsweill anent thair greifis and the lattis and impedimentis pretendit be thame in thair service / As anent the trew remeidis of the same / And of this nowmar we haif maid speciall chois of you as one, whome we knowe to be weill affected to that service and who can gif cleir informatioun both in the greifis and in proponeing overturis for remeid of the same / Requeisting and desyreing you effectouslie to mak your addresse heir in dew and lauchfull tyme afoir the said day to the effect you may be prepared with the rest of your brethrene who ar to be heir for this busynes to conveyne with his majesteis selectit counsell in

this erand / and thair to propone yoùr questionis and overturis and to confer and reasoun upoun the necessitie and expediencie of the same / wharin we hoip you sall ressave suche contentment and satisfactioun as salbe aggreable with reasoun and Justice and so looking for your preceis keeping of this dyett as you tender the weill and fortherance of that service commitis you to God from Edinburgh the xi of Februar 1612.

Your verie goode freindis

AL : CANCELL$^{S.}$

ALEX$^{R.}$ HAY

To oure verie goode freind
The Laird of Dundas

40. *ALEXANDER EARL OF DUNFERMLINE, LORD CHANCELLOR, — To the Laird of Dundas, for the Justices of the Peace of Linlithgow shire, requesting them to meet and take trial in regard to the Act for restraining the export of linen yarn. Edinburgh, 17th April* 1612.

Traist freind after oure hartlie commendationis the act restreaning the transport of lynning yairne furth of this kingdome/ hes bene verie havylie querrellit as a mater hurtfull and prejudiciall to the commoun weele be nomberis of poore people who pretending to haif no uther treade nor calling to wyn thair leving bot be spynning and selling of yairne/ hes craved that the executioun of this act may be suspendit till a parliament and the wobstaris on the uther pairt ar verie instant that the said act may still continew in force/ This mater with the conveniencie and inconveniencie of the said act being at length disputit in counsell the lordis hes continewit the geving answar thairunto till thay heir the opinionis of the justices of peace nixt adjacent / and thairfoir these ar to requeist and desyre you at your first meeting to advise and reasoun upoun this mater amangis your selffis, and to examine and try so narrowlie as you can how far the restreant or report of the said yairne may benefeit or prejudge the countrey and quhidder it is moir expedient that the act of restreant be repellet and suspendit or stand in force/ And for this effect that you call befoir you some honnest burgesses and utheris haveing intres on ather syde and heir thame in this mater and after exact examinatioun of the prejudice and benefite quhilk heirupoun may ensew/ that you returne unto his majesteis counsell

your opinionis betuix and the last counsell day of Maij nixt that thairefter suche ordour may be tane thairin as salbe (thocht) fittest for the weill of the countrey/ So we committ you to God from Edinburgh the 17 of Aprile 1612.

Your verie goode freind
AL: CANCELL^{s}

To our right traist freindis the
justiceis of peace within the
shyrefdome of Lynlythqw

Dundas

41. *SIR ALEXANDER HAY, SECRETARY OF STATE,—To the Laird of Dundas, as Convener of the Justices of Linlithgow shire, desiring that one of their number should be sent to Edinburgh with a record of fines, etc. Edinburgh, 20th July* 1612.

RIGHT loving and assured freind Quhair as the 4 of August nixte is ane of the quarter meitingis of the haill benche of the peax within ilk severall schyre It is expedient ye signifie to your nowmer than being present that thair is a treatie amangis the Commissioneris of sum selected schyres (of quhome yea ar one) Anent sum aydfull particularis for the good progres of that service and that ye may knaw his majesties forder pleasour therein To be at Edinburgh the 8 of August nixt These ar thairfoir effectuellie desyring yow and the wholl benche to direct heir one of your nowmer sufficientlie instructed for the rest at Edinburgh the 7 of August at night for keiping of the said day and to produce with him a record of the quantitie of the fynes upliftit and of the reddiest that he bring with him tua hundrethe merkis at leist, to be employit so convenientlie as salbe impairtit and condescendit upoun be the whole So looking assuredlie for your preceis keiping my hartlie commendatioune rememberit I rest evir

Your loveing freind
ALEX^R. HAY

Edinburgh this 20 July 1612.

To my loving and assured freind
The Laird of Dundas of that Ilk
Convener and ane of the Justices
of his Majesties peax within the
Shyrefdome of Lynlythgow.

42. *THE LORD CHANCELLOR, and SIR THOMAS HAMILTON,—To the Laird of Dundas, requesting him as Convener of Linlithgow shire, to attend a meeting of the conveners of the shires. Edinburgh,* 31*st July* 1612.

RIGHT traist freind after oure hairtlie commendationis, As the Kingis majestie hes ressaved verie good contentment and satisfactioun in that mater anent the establisheing of justiceis of peace within this kingdome whose panes and travellis in that chairge his Majestie hes found ansuerable to his heynes hoipis, and to produce verie good effectis of peace and quietnes in the cuntrey So we salbe cairfull not onlie to interteny his majestie in this good consait bot with that to further and advance the service by all lauchfull and good occasionis / And whereas we can gif no cleirair evidence to his majestie of the good effectis flowing frome this service than to lat his majestie understand that in the preserving of his majesteis peace by punischeing of dilinquentis thair doeth aryise some proffeit and gayne to his majesteis cofferis / We have thairfore appointit a meeting of the haill convenaris of the justiceis within the severall schyris of this kingdome to be heir at Edinburgh upoun the xxiiij day of November nixt for productioun of thair recordis and registeris and geving ane accompt to his majesteis excheckquer of the fynes unlawis and penaltyis aryiseing upoun that office / According to that article of the instructionis whereby the saidis fynes and unlawis ar ordanit to be maid furthcumand to his majestie / And seing you ar the convenair within that Schyre / These ar to requeist and desyre you / That you faill not to keip the said day heir and to bring with you your clerk and your register / whairby you may be the bettir providit to mak this accompt / in dew forme as apperteynith / Yow sall lyke-

wise bring with you the haill fynes intrometit with in that chairge to be deliverit to his majesteis ressavearis / As alsua the diligence you haif usit for suche fynes as ar not yit upliftit So looking for your preceis keiping of this dyet, we bid you fairwele frome Edinburgh the last day of July 1612.

Your verie good freindis
AL: CANCELLS.

S. T. HAMILTON

To our right traist freind
the Laird of Dundas

43. *THE COMMISSIONERS OF PARLIAMENT,—To the Laird of Dundas, requesting him to take steps for making up a Roll of the Retoured lands in the shire of Linlithgow. Edinburgh, 24th October* 1612.

RIGHT traist freind—Efter our verie hairtlie commendationis Upoun complaint gevin in to the parliament be the noblemen and barronis allegeing that thay get wrong done unto thame in lifting of the taxatioun of thair landis haldin of his Majestie The estatis have ordaned that all sherreffis stewartis bailleis thair deputtis and clerkis salbe chairged to compeir personallie bring and produce befoir the lordis of his Majesteis previe counsall upoun the nyntene day of Januar nixttocome ane true autentik taxt Roll of the haill landis lyand within the boundis of thair jurisdictionis And to this effect The saidis estates have gevin commissioun to ws to convene at Edinburgh the said day to sie sic order takin in setting doun the taxatioun now grantit to his Majestie/ as nane of the legeis have just caus to complene We ar likwise ordaned to write unto yow and to requeist yow/ that at some convenient tyme befoir that day/ ye convene your associattis the other justices of peace within the boundis of your commissioun and sic other barronis of the cuntrey as ye think good and that ye and thay tak sic narrow tryall as possible can be of all the retowred landis lyand within that shirefdome And that for your better informatioun ye write to the shireff to be present with yow be him selff his depute or clerk at your meitting (if so ye think goode) And that ane of your nomber be heir the said nyntene day of Januar To mak report to ws of your diligence and to gif ws sic informatioun in write as best may furder this erand Quhilk we pray yow hartlie to do as ye will do goode service to his majestie and so

we commit yow to God frome Edinburgh the xxiiij day of October 1612.

Your very loving freindis

GEORGE BRUCE

DUNKELD

Kingorne

JOHNNE LOKHARTT
off Barr

A. B. off Murraye

DUNBLANE

R. LYNDESAY

S. T. HAMILTON

ROXBURGHE

ALEX$^{R.}$ HAY

KYNNARD

S. G. MURRAY

Linlithgow *Dundas*

To our right traist freind
The Laird of Dundas Justice
of peace within the Shirefdome
of Linlithgow.

44. *THE LORDS OF PRIVY COUNCIL,—To the Laird of Dundas, and the Justices of the Peace for Linlithgow, requesting their advice anent the weights and measures of the kingdom. Edinburgh, 6th January* 1613.

AFTER oure verie hairtlie commendationis/ being informed of some questioun and contestatioun lyke to haif arrissin betuix the Justices of peace and the burrowis of this kingdome/ anent the executioun of the act of parliament maid anent weghtis and measouris whilkis wes urgeit be the saidis Justiceis of peace, and whairupoun the burrowis hes purchest ane suspensioun/ We being cairfull that all suche mater of contestatioun sould be eschewit and that ane mutuall concurrence and harmony sould be amongis you for the furtherance of his majesteis service and weill of the cuntrey/ ffor this effect we procuret laitlie ane meeting of some of the Justiceis of peace and of certane commissionaris of some speciall burrowis maist ewest, and had ane long conferrence with thame in this mater/ whairin thair wes some difficulteis and objectionis proponit aganis the Imbraceing of the paick meett, in the quantitie set doun be the act of parliament, especiallie the questionis quhilkis wald aryse betuix the maister and his tennent and upoun contractis and obligationis for barganes and blockis of victuall inregaird of the disproportioun betuix the mettis and of the prejudice whiche thairupoun wald fall oute to sindrie of his majesteis subjectis/ And in end the burrowis aggreit that thair salbe ane constant mett universalie ressavit throughoute the haill kingdome conditionalie that it be agreable in quantitie to the mett and measour of Lynlithqw/ lyke as we had some conference with thame anent the weghtis and measouris whairin it hes bene alledgeit that the act of parliament in that point proceidit upoun the diversitie

of the trois weght allanerlie being then thrie in nomber franshe flemis and Inglische without ony mentioun or intentioun of alteratioun of the trone weght which is the propir and ordinair weght of the kingdome/ Bot becaus thair wes nocht ane full nomber of the Justiceis of peace at this meating whairby with ane uniforme consent this mater micht have bene brocht to some good end/ we thought meete that the same sould rest and ly over till it wer fullie reasouned debaited and resolved upoun through all the quarter Sessionis at thair approcheing meeting upoun the first twisday of Februair nixt whair we expect the burrowis will convene and meete and hairtelie joyne with you in all and everie thing quhilk may forder his Majesteis service/ And thairfore these ar to requeist and desyre you that at your meeting foirsaid you advise reasoun treate and confer upoun the tua headis and articlis abonewrittin/ and upoun the conveniencie and inconveniencie of the same/ and upoun suche uther course as you hald fittest to be tane thairanent for the weele of the cuntrey and good of his majesteis subjectis and returne unto us your resolutionis thairanent in wryte betuix and the first day of Marche nixt to the effect we may imparte and relaite the same to his Majesteis counsaill whairthrow suche ordour and directioun may be gevin as sall seame best for the weele of the cuntrey So recommending yow to Godis protectioun we rest

Your verie goode freindis
S. T. HAMILTON
ALEX^R. HAY
S. G. MURRAY
S. W. OLIPHANT

Edinburgh the saxt
of Januair 1613.

To our right traist freindis
The justiceis of peace within the
Shirefdome of Lynlythqw

DUNDAS

45. *THE LORDS OF PRIVY COUNCIL,—To the Laird of Dundas, intimating his appointment as Sheriff of Linlithgow. Edinburgh,* 15*th September* 1614.

RICHT traist freind after oure hairtlie commendationis, Whereas it hes pleasit the Kingis Majestie to mak choise of yow to be his majesteis shyref of that shyrefdome/ quhilk office now vaikis in his majesteis handis by expiring of the commissioun of shyrefship granted to Sir Johnne Bruce/ These ar thairfoir to requeist and desyre yow to addresse your self heir upoun the fyft day of October nixtocome in the foir noone to the effect yow may accept this charge upoun yow in presence of the counsell/ and ressave your commissioun and so lookeing for your preceis keeping of this dyet we committ yow to God frome Edinburgh the xv day of September 1614.

Your verie goode freindis
AL: CANCELL$^{s.}$

GLASGOW

BINNING

To oure right traist freind
The Laird of Dundas.

46. *THE LORDS OF PRIVY COUNCIL,—To the Laird of Dundas, with Commission to try a case of Witchcraft. Edinburgh, 9th June* 1615.

RIGHT traist freind after oure verie hairtlie commendationis Upoun informatioun maid to us of a most detestable poynte of witchecraft practized of laite be Katherene Hill in Queinsferry aganis Laurence Allane thair/ we haif past and exped ane commissioun to yow and to the minister of Damenye/ and baillies of the quenisferrye for the apprehensioun tryeing and punisheing of the said Katherene/ as by the Commissioun heirwith send unto yow/ you will more fullie understand/ The executioun whairof we do heirby recommend unto yow/ requeisting and desiring yow seeing this is a mater worthie of exact tryale/ That yow will tak some panes and travellis in the examinatioun of the same/ and to get the treuth discoverit the best way yow can outher be tortour or utherwayes/ quhairin yow will do very goode and acceptable service to his majestie So recommending yow to Godis protectioun we rest

Your verie goode freindis

Edinburgh the nynt day of Junii 1615.

AL: CANCELL$^{S.}$

BINNING.

ALEX$^{R.}$ HAY.

To oure traist freind the Laird of Dundas.

47. *THE LORDS OF PRIVY COUNCIL,—To the Laird of Dundas, ordaining him, with other Barons, to make a survey of the coal workings on the Water of Forth. Edinburgh, 27th July* 1615.

TRAIST freind aftir oure verie hairtlie commendationis/ Ane overture being maid unto the Kingis majestie anent the transporting of coillis furth of this kingdome/ and by his majesteis directioun the awnaris of the coilheughis with some of the justiceis of peace and commissionaris of burrowis being hard upoun that mater, and some contestatioun being betuix thame thairanent/ The awnaris pretending ane necessitie of the exportatioun of thair coillis, and the burrowis pretending ane grite hurte and prejudice to the commounweele gif thay be transportit/ We for oure better informatioun in this poynte, haif ordanit ane survey to be maid and tane of the haill coilheughis upoun the watter of Forth, to the effect it may be knawne quhilk of thame may be intertenyit and uphaldin be the cuntrey and land saile without ony foreyne saile and dispatche of thair coillis and quhilk of thame can not be intertenyit and uphaldin unles thay haif a foreyne dispatche and saile of thair coillis/ and the erll of Lynlithqw/ The Lord Kilsyth your selff and some otheris baronis and gentilmen ar appointit to mak this survey And it is ordanit that yow sall all meete at Lynlithqw upoun the xiij day of August nixt at nicht, quhair the erll of Lynlithqw and Lord Kilsyth will attend yow/ And that upoun the morne thairefter yow go fordwart in the making of this survey/ And that reporte be maid of your proceidingis unto the counsell upoun the xxiij day of the said moneth of August nixt/ And thairfore these ar to requeist and desyre yow that yow faill not to keip this dyet preceislie at Lynlithqw upoun the said xiij day of August nixt/ and

to go fordwart and concur with the rest of the commissionaris in the making of this survey/ and that with thame you be present to mak your reporte upoun the said xiij day of August nixt/ whairin you will do his majestie acceptable and good service/ So we commit yow to God frome Edinburgh the 27 of Julij 1615.

Your verie good freindis
BINNING

S. G. MURRAY

ALEX$^{R.}$ HAY

S. W. OLIPHANT

S. A. DRUMMOND

To oure right traist freind the
Laird of Dundas

48. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—To Sir Walter Dundas of that Ilk, requiring his presence at a National Assembly, for hindering the increase of popery. Theobalds, 18th July* 1616.

JAMES R.

TRUSTY and welbeloved wee greete yow well / whereas wee have thoght it requisite to call a National assemblie for hinderance of the increase of poperie Whiche (as wee are informed) hath already taiken too deepe roote in the north pairtis of that our kingdome, wee have made speciall choise of yow to be present thereat, as one in whose affection to the advancement of religion and good estate of that contrie wee have a speciall truste So willing yow to assist our commissionar and give your best advice in whatsoever shalbe proposed at the said meeting wee bid yow farewell / At Theobaldes the eighteenth of July 1616

To our rycht trustie and
weilbelovit, SIR WALTER
DUNDAS of that ilk

49. *THE LORDS OF PRIVY COUNCIL,—To the Laird of Dundas, requesting him to convene the Justices of Peace for Linlithgow shire, to advise for His Majesty's carriage through that shire. Edinburgh, 7th February* 1617.

AFTER oure hairtlie commendationis Anent the many preparationis quhilkis are now in handis and mon be tymously foirsene and had in reddynes agane the tyme of his majesteis heircominge That of the cariage is not the least bot doeth as neirlie import the credite of the cuntrey as any uther service that will touche his majesteis progres heir quhilk makis us so muche the more solicitous and carefull to have the same done in the best forme and ordour that may be And therfore these are to requeist and desyre yow att your convenient diligence to convene the rest of your bretherene and Justiceis of the peace within that shyre and advise and resolve amongis your selffis how and in quhat forme his majesties cariage may be honestlie and ordourlie careyit through that shyre for . . . . . chairges proppir: And that yow compeir your selff befoir ws upon the xxvj of this instant and reporte unto ws the advise and counsale of your bretherene to the effect we may tak ordour therwith accordinglie And recommending this to your cair and diligence as ane peice of service heichlie importing the credite of the cuntrey we commit yow to God frome Edinburgh the sevint day of Februare 1617

Your verie goode freindis
AL: CANCELL$^{S.}$

BINNING

GEORGE HAY.

To our richt traist freind the Laird of Dundas
Convenair of the Justiceis of the peace within the sherefdome of Linlithqw

50. *JAMES MARQUIS OF HAMILTON,—To the Laird of Dundas, inviting him to be present at his House on the occasion of the King's visit. Edinburgh,* 14*th July* 1617.

RICHT assurit freind It pleissis the kingis Majestie to honour me be cwming to my puir hous / And to the end the straingeris That cwmeis with him / may not find skaircenes of men alsueill as meitt / I neid to be accumpaneitt with my worthiest and loving freindis / Amongis that nwmber / I am bald to esteime yow / Quhairfoir I entreat your presence at Calderbrig be nyne houreis the xxviij day of July instant / and I sall evir be readie / quhen it sall pleis yow imploy me / to do the dewteis of

Your richt effectionat freind
J. HAMILTON

Edinburgh this 14
of July 1617.

To my richt assuritt
ffreind The Laird of Dundas

51. *KING JAMES THE SIXTH,—To the Laird of Dundas, requesting him to attend the assembly at Perth, for Passing the Articles. Windsor, 8th July* 1618.

JAMES R̃.

TRUSTIE and welbeloved wee greete yow well Whereas certeyne articles were proposed by us to be concluded by the church there at our late being in that our kingdome, which at the last assemblie holden at St. Andrewes were deferred to the nexte ensewing Wee have thoughte good to call an assemblie nationall of the church in those partes and have appointed them to convene at Perth the xxvth of August nexte to the effecte those Articles may be past in constitution ecclesiasticall / At which wee have made speciall choise of yow to be present, that yee may assiste and furder our good and royall intention so far as lyes in yow Therefor wee moste earnestlie desire yow to keepe the said time and place, and attend our commissioner whome wee shall appointe to keepe the said assemblie, by whome yee shall more particularlie understande what is our pleasour / And this assuring our selfe that yee wille not fayle to do, as yee wolde merite the continuance of our favour we bid yow farewell / Given at our castle of Windesor the viijth of Julie 1618.

To our trustie and welbeloved
the Laird of Dundasse.

52. *THE LORDS OF PRIVY COUNCIL,—To the Laird of Dundas, requesting him to convene the Justices of the Peace of Linlithgow, to advise for the relief of the poor in the present dearth. Edinburgh, 14th February* 1623.

AFTER our verie heartly commendationis The lamentable and pitifull estate of the poore throghout all the partis of this kingdome proceiding of the great dearth and penurie of victuallis quhairwith it hes pleasit God to visite the cuntrey thir twa yeeres bygane being heavilie regrated to such of the estates as conveened in this burgh in the moneth of Januar last and be them propouned to his majesties counsell It wes thoght meete as the best expedient for removing of this evill and releeving of the poore and indigent That the mater sould be recommendit to the noblemen baronis and burrowes in the shyres of this kingdome that they in their boundis sould tak such ordour as the trewlie poore and indigent might be suppleed and the strong and idle beggers supprest and putt to warke And thairfore these ar to requeist and desyre yow to conveene the Justiceis of peace of that shyre at the head burgh of the same sa soone as convenientlie yow may their to tak some good and solid course how the necessitie of the poore and indigent may be releeved and the strong and idle beggers putt to warke We have wrettin to the sheriffis to joyne with yow in this earand Quhairin looking that your joynt labours will produce some good effect in this so charitable and necessar a worke. We committ yow to God from Edinburgh the xiiij of Februar 1623

Your verie good freindis
GEO: CANCELL
J. MAR
T. MELROS

To our right traist
freind the Laird of Dundas
convenair of the peace
within the shirefdome of
Lynlythqw.

53. *THE LORDS OF PRIVY COUNCIL,—To the Laird of Dundas, requesting him to meet with other commissioners, to advise anent the exportation of victual. Edinburgh, 10th November* 1624.

AFTER our verrie hairtlie commendationis Amangis the articles gevin in be the burrowis of this kingdome to the commissionaris nominat be his majestie for heiring of the grevanceis of his subjectis thair is one article aganis the exportatioun of victuall wherof thay desyre a restreant fore some ressonis sett doun in the article And becaus the matter concerneit the noblemen and burrowis of this kingdome the commissionaris forboore to meddle thairin till some of thame were hard And for this effect thay contenowit the matter till the xxiiij day of November instant and maid choise of certane personis of whome your selff is one to be heir that day in the afternone to confer and ressone upoun the expedyencie of that article And thairfore these ar to requeist and desyre yow to keip this dyet preceislie to the intent this matter may be throwghly ressoned and suche ordour tane thairin as salbe best for the weill of the cuntrey Whilk lookeing assuredlie yow will do we commit yow to God frome Edinburgh the tent day of November 1624.

Your verie goode freindis

GEO: CANCELL$^{s.}$

T. MELROS

LAUDERDAILL

S. R. COKBURNE

J. HAMILTON

To our right traist freind
The laird of Dundas

54. *THE LORDS OF PRIVY COUNCIL,—To the Laird of Dundas, requesting him to furnish men for the war against the French. Holyroodhouse, 7th August* 1627.

AFTER oure verray hairtlie commendationis Wheareas the kingis majestie upoun ane unavoydabill necessitie hes bene constraned to tak a just ware against the franche quhairinto he hes bene drawin by the strongest bonds of honnour religione and saulftie and the succes of this ware importis his majestie moir neirlie than any bussines quhairin formalie he hes bene ingaidgit Likeas the prosequutioun quhairof he is to implay the effectuall concurrence of his gude and loving subjectis of all his dominionis and being confident of the affectioun of the subjectis of this his auncient kingdome and reposing upoun thair valour and courage he expectis a reall supplie of twa thowsand men to be send from hence under the conduct of the erle of Mortoun and hes recomendit unto us the using of our best indevouris with all rankis of persones to contribute thair best helpis towardis the furtherance and this supplie and the hapy isue and event quhairof his majesties contentment and credeit of the cuntrey will depend upoun the dewtifull concurrence of the honest hairtit subjectis of the samyn of quhome accompting yow to be one in especiall thairfor we must lay a pairt of this burdene upoun yow earnestlie requeisting yow to use your best credeit for the furtherance heirof and to let us know by report in write under your hand upoun the xxix day of this instant quhat number of persones yow wilbe abill to furneis to this service to be brocht or send to Edinburgh aganis the xv of September nixt to be deliverit to the said erle of Mortoun or his officeris quhoe wilbe there ready to ressave and transport thame and be quhome they wilbe als kyndlie and

weill usit and payit as any of his majesteis royall armeis hes bene evir payit in tymes bigane Wisching your lordship in the meantyme that chois be maid of worthie personis, and of gude vigour, and habilitie of body not being of these quha ar in the commune rollis of the service of the King of Denmark seing this service wherein your leavies ar to be imployit importis his majestie and the cuntrey so neirlie in honnour and credeit And so resting assurit that thair salbe nothing wanting in yow quhilk may conduct the advancement of this his majesties service and that seing be expres command and directioun from his majestie we moist immediatlie eftir the said xxix dayis give ane accompt to his majestie of everie mannis careage and with that send up to his majestie ane list and roll af the particular number af persones to be furnischit be everie man to this service, We commit yow to God from Halyrudhous the sevint of August 1627.

Your verray gude freind
NITHISDAILL
T. MELROS PA. B. OF ROSS
NAPER

To our right traist
freind The Laird of Dundas

55. *THE LORDS OF PRIVY COUNCIL,—To the Laird of Dundas, urging him to furnish men for the war against the French. Holyroodhouse, 31st August 1627.*

AFTER our verrie hairtlie commendationis We write unto you laitlie concerneing the warre quhilk his majestie hes justlie undertane against the frenshe king And quhairin we craved to be resolved be yow what to nomber of personis yow ar able to furnishe for the furtherance and advancement of this service wherein his majesteis honnour and credite is so far ingadged Bot as yitt we have ressaved no ansuer worthie to be returned to his majestie And thairfoir these ar now to requeist and desyre yow to send in to this burgh of Edinburgh betuix and the xx° day of September nixt, suche nomber of personis as you may furnishe in this matter and thair delyver thame to the Erll of Mortoun and his officeris who wilbe thair readie to attend and ressave thame and that thay be personis of goode vigour and habilitie of bodie, and not of these who ar in the commoun rollis for the service of the King of Denmark and looking that yow will not be failling to his majestie in this so important a caus sieing at that tyme we most gif ane accompt to his majestie of everie manis cariage in this bussynes We committ yow to God frome Halyruidhous the last day of August 1627.

Your verrie goode freindis

GEO: CANCELL$^{S.}$

WINTOUN

LINLITHGOW

HADINTON

To our right traist freind
The Laird of Dundas

56. *THE LORDS OF PRIVY COUNCIL,—To the Laird of Dundas, requesting him to meet with other commissioners, to advise as to building a Fort upon Inchgarvie. Holyroodhouse, 6th September* 1627.

AFTER our verrie hairtlie commendationis Whereas it is thocht meit and expedyent for the better withstanding of ony forreyne invasion that salbe attempted within this firth that a foirt salbe biggit upoun Inchegarvie and commissioun is givin unto yow and some otheris to try and informe your selffis how and be whome this foirt salbe biggit and Intertenyed As the commissioun whilk wilbe shawne unto yow will appeir And thairfoir these ar to requeist and desyre yow to convene and meitt with the utheris commissionaris at the South Queinisferrie upoun the threttent of this instant and thair be your joynt advyseis that yow do and performe that quhilk be the said commission is injoyned unto yow and that yow mak a report of your proceidingis to his majesteis counsall upoun the xviij of this instant Whilk lookeing assuredlie yow will do as yow respect the savetie and defence of this kingdome in thir difficle and dangerous tymes We committ yow to God frome Halyrudhouse the saxt of September 1627.

Your verrie goode
freindis

GEO: CANCELL$^{S.}$
WINTOUN
LINLITHGOW
HADINTON

You sall heirwith ressave the commissioun to be showne to the rest of the commissionaris at your meeting

To our right traist freind
The Laird of Dundas

57. *THE LORDS OF PRIVY COUNCIL,—To the Laird of Dundas, younger, requesting him to send in a Roll of the Barons, and Landed Gentlemen of the shire, fit for the office of Justices of the Peace. Edinburgh, 21st November* 1633.

AFTER our verie heartly commendationis, Wee have latelie receaved directioun from the kingis Majestie, for renewing of the whole commissionis, for the justices of peace within this kingdome, and to make choise of the most fitt and qualified, and able personis, in eache shirefdome to supplie that charge. And whereas yow your deputte and clerkis, can best give unto us ane trew list and roll of the whole barons and landed gentlemen within that Shirefdome: These ar thairfore to requeist and desyre yow to send in to his Majesteis counsell upon the nynteene day of December nixt ane trew and perfytt list and roll under your hand, of the whole barounis and landed gentlemen within the boundis of your office To the intent that of that roll, chois may be made of the most fitt and able persounis for that charge, for the good of the countrey, and confort of the subjects, and lookeing that this roll will be send in in dew tyme, be yow, as yee respect his Majesties obedience and contentment, wee commit yow to God from Edinburgh the xxj day of November 1633.

Your verie good freinds
GEO: CANCELL$^{s.}$
HADINTON
J HAMILTON
ERROLL
PERTHE
ROXBURGHE
ANNANDAILL
LAUDERDAILL
DUMFRIES

To our right traist freinds the Laird of Dundas younger shiref of Lithgow his deputts and clerkis these.

58. *COPY LETTER, the Nobles in Scotland, to the Nobles then with the King, asking their help and advice as to presenting a supplication to the Sovereign, for remedy of the national grievances. Edinburgh, 9th March* 1638.

MOST NOBLE LORDIS

The greife of the subjectis heer, and the just recentment of so great evills on the church and kingdome cannot be unknowen to your Lordships whose native interest and that part of your fortunes placed in the land, must begett in your Lordships myndes a sense of our hard condition; and as principall members nixt unto the head mak yow inquire and indevoure to prevent the imminent dangers of this estate. Your extraction from this, and the greatnes of your places heer, with your frequent accesse to our soveraigne doeth not so much invite our recourse to your Lordships as the meer necessitie of our present case: haveing by supplicationes and Bills publicklie presented our desyres at three severall tymes to the Lordes of his majesties privie counsell, besyde our continuall solistationes to them thir six moneths bypast; and by all these requyred ther mediation with his majestie, for that ordinary remeed by law justlie due to the meanest of the people. Yet was neither our persones, being the farr greatest and most considerable part of the subjectis; nor our cause that so concerns religion and the wellfaire of the estate had in so great consideration as they deserved. And of late we being forced by the order of law befor the counsell to declyne those on whom we complaine from being our judges; and the Lords refuseing to admitt the same did constraine us either to suffer our parties to be our judges against the law of nature and nationes, or (as we have done) to mak protestation to have our imediat recourse to our sacred soveraigne, since the way is closed of farder dealing with them. The

great necessitie of present remedie to our pressing evills forceth from us a supplication to his sacred majestie, haveing some incouragement therto by a late proclamation; and that being now the only meane left of our hopes, and ordinarie way of all subjectis in the lyk case. We do therfor humblie entreat your Lordships be pleased to give us notice, whither his Majestie will allow our supplication to com by your hands, being the most eminent of this nation, and by whose mediation as true patrones we exspect much good: or if his Majestie will give us a warrand by your meanes, that we may send some from this with the samyne. Upon your Lordship's advertisment of his majesties gratious resolution, we sall be readie to obey either of these, as becometh humble and faithfull subjectis: wishing your Lordships intercession succesful, as for many respects, so, to increase the joy and true affection of all the supplicants to our soveraigne: for whom and ourselves we subscryve and bind the thankfull acknowledgement to your persones and families, as to those who ar indewed with a measure of abilitie, and affection to religion and your countries, truelie answerable to the greatnes of your places and trust with his majestie; and as the present necessitie of your Lordships and the publick requyreth, which is faithfullie promissed for all.

By your affectionat servants

EGLINTOUNE.	ROTHES.	MONTROSE.	LOTHIAN.
CASSILES.	HOME.	BOYD.	LYNDSAY.
DALHOUSIE.	FLEMING.	DRUMLAINRICHE.	
LOUDANE.	JOHNSTOUNE.	BALMIRRINO.	

Edinburgh the 9th of March 1638.

59. *THE MARQUIS OF HAMILTON,—To the Laird of Dundas, requesting him to meet him at Dalkeith. Whitehall, 7th May* 1638.

COUSING

being by his Majestie imployed att this tyme as his heaynes Commissioner, and remembeiring the antient kyndnes thatt hes beine betuixt your predissessoures and myne, I ame bould to intrett so much favoore frome you, as to meitt me att Dalkeith on the 5 of June nixt which if ye sall be pleised to dooe, it shall be acknoledged as a greatt cortasie done to

Your most affectionat
Cousing

J. HAMILTON

Whythall 7 May
1638.

For my loving Cusing
The Laird Dundasse

60. *THE COMMITTEE OF WAR,—To the Gentlemen of Linlithgow shire, requiring them to provide their contingent of soldiers, to resist the threatened Invasion. Edinburgh, 15th May* 1640.

RIGHT HONOURABLE

WE have advertismentis from all quarters that our enemie are readie to invade us upon what hand first we know not But to prevent the most imminent danger we have resolved to have a rendevous of all the regimentis tane out the last yeare in the nomber contenit in the late instructiones and in that order the nomber for your shyre is foure hundreth fourtie fyve in souldieris cariage men guaird of victualls or amunitioun and pioneres and the hors appoyntit in maner exprest in the same Instructioun for everie twa thousand merkes ane horse and man weill furnished with armes/ The day appoyntit for the Randevous is the last day of the moneth of May and the place is Edinburgh and Leith: the tyme is short and necessities are great and we have the greater neid to mak haste the men and horse most come out with fourtie (dayis) provisioun conforme in the saidis instructiones for ther victuall which is the . . . . the thrid part will be paid them by the generall commiss[ary] of the day of that randevous We intreat yow as yow love the weill of the cuntrey and your awne . . . saifty in this and the liberties of the kingdome that . . . this affaire . . . and set all excuses asyde of feir of man . . . or utherwayes becaus whairever the invasioun shall happen to be the supplie will be best to goe from this in such a way, as we may be able to choose for yow and us both as we sallbe

Your affectionat freindis
J. BALMERINO
THOMAS HOP

P. HAMILTON
ÆLESLIE
H. COUPAR
NAPER

Edin^{r} 15$^{th.}$ May 1640.

The best horses yow have most come out or utherwayes yow perrill the caus and countrey

. . . honourabill freinds
the Gentlemen of the
shirrefdome of Lythgow

Lithgow

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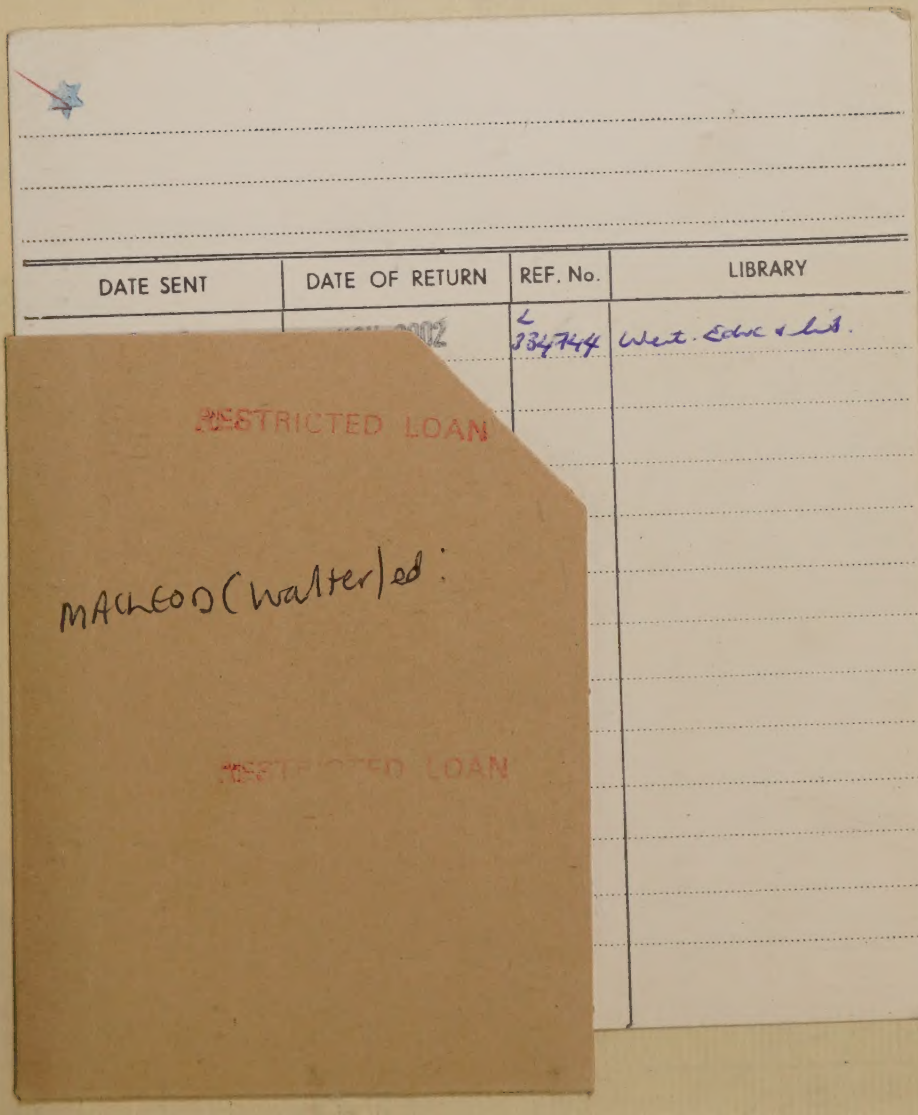

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